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ZHIVKOV RECEIVES CHINESE PARLIAMENTARIANS

AU251923 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, today received in Sofia the visiting Chinese parliamentary delegation, headed by Liao Hansheng, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China.

During the talk that took place, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his satisfaction over the fact that such an authoritative delegation is visiting our country, pointing out the ascending development of Bulgarian-Chinese relations during recent years. The chairman of the State Council briefed the guests on the basic tasks that our country is coping with today. Dwelling on the alarming current international situation, Comrade Todor Zhivkov drew attention to the role played by Bulgaria in creating an atmosphere of good-neighborly relations and understanding in the Balkans, and pointed out our country's contribution to peaceful communications among the Balkan peoples.

Liao Hansheng, leader of the Chinese delegation, conveyed greetings on behalf of the PRC state and party leadership. Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed gratitude for the greetings and, for his part, conveyed his best wishes to the Chinese leaders.

Liao Hansheng described his excellent impressions of the achievements of socialist Bulgaria, shared by the members of his delegation, and he expressed the satisfaction of the Chinese members of parliament regarding the opportunity offered to them to become acquainted with the Bulgarian experience in socialist construction.

Stanko Todorov, chairman of the National Assembly, attended the meeting.

MLADENOV MEETS DIZDAREVIC, SHAMIR AT UN

AU251226 Sofia BTA in English 1049 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 25 (BTA correspondent) -- Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria, who is attending the 41st session of the U.N. General Assembly, had a meeting with Mr Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary of foreign affairs of Yugoslavia. During their friendly discussion the two ministers exchanged views on the international situation. They spoke of the need to ease tensions, to halt the arms race, especially in the nuclear field. The two foreign ministers voiced support for the nonaligned countries movement and its struggle against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and apartheid, for peace, security and cooperation and for the restructuring of international economic reltions on a just and democratic basis.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Dizdarevic paid special attention to the situation in the Balkans and stressed the need to strengthen security and good-neighbor relations in the region and in Europe.

They noted with satisfaction that the relations between Bulgaria and Yugoslavia are developing well and agreed that both countries are ready and willing to further broaden the bilateral cooperation.

Mr Petur Mladenov had a meeting with Mr Yitzhak Shamir, minister of foreign affairs of Israel, at the request of the Israeli delegation. The two ministers examined a number of international issues.

The Bulgarian foreign minister spoke about the dangerous situation in the Middle East, resultant from the policies pursued by the Israeli Government. He condemned the latest operations by Israeli troops on Lebanese territory.

Mr Mladenov repeated Bulgaria's principled position on the settlement of the conflict in the Middle East. He noted that just and lasting peace in the region is possible only after a complete and unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli forces from the Arab lands occupied in 1967 and after. Other conditions for peace in the region are the granting of the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and the foundation of a Palestinian state on its own territory, and the guaranteeing to all countries in the region of the right to exist in peace and security. The Soviet initiative in the calling of an international conference on the Middle East under the aegis of the U.N. involving all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization, as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Palestine, was assessed by Mr Petur Mladenov as the ony reliable, realistic and secure way of settling the Middle East issue.

The foreign minister of Israel repreated the well-known views that attempt to justify Israel's aggressive acts on "security" grounds.

The two miniters also discussed certain other matters.

TANCHEV RECEIVES NICARAGUAN PARTY DELEGATION

AU241901 Sofia BTA in English 1742 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- Mr Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party and first vice president of the State Council, received a delegaton of the Conservative-Democratic Party of Nicaragua, headed by its leader Cordova Rivas. The Nicaraguan delegation is visiting the country at the invitation of the Bulgarian Agrarian Party.

Mr Petur Tanchev briefed the guests on Bulgaria's socio-economic development.

The participants in the talks voiced their desire to broaden the contacts between the two parties which would be to the benefit of the friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Nicaragua.

The guests assessed highly this country's peaceloving policies and expressed their gratitude for Bulgaria's assistance in the struggle of the Nicaraguan people in defense of their independence.

The participants in the talks discussed international issues and commended the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear testing and the other Soviet peace initiatives.

Leader Speaks to Press

AU251656 Sofia BTA in English 1220 GMT 25 Sep 86

["Press Conference of Cordova Rivas" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 25 (BTA) -- Mr Cordova Rivas, leader of the Conservative-Democratic Party of Nicaragua, told reporters here about this party's position on Nicaragua's development and the unproclaimed war waged against his country.

"We are not an ally of the Sandinista National Liberation Front and have made no agreements with it. To the contray, there are differences between us on a number of matters. Despite that we are supporting the revolution and the government's economic plans," said Mr Cordova Rivas.

He exposed the U.S. aggressive plans against Nicaragua, a country which has lived in a state of war for years. The counterrevolutionaries, albeit defeated, are continuing to mount bandit attacks from foreign territory with U.S. support. The Nicaraguan politician said that currently the enemies of the Nicaraguan people are receiving financial aid to the tune of 300 million dollars from the U.S. Congress and the CIA.

The leader of the Nicaraguan Conservative-Democratic Party made a positive assessment of the efforts of the Contadora group and the support group for the settlement of the Central American problems.

TALKS HELD WITH KUWAITI FOREIGN MINISTER

AU241314 Sofia BTA in English 1245 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- From September 22 to September 24, this year, political consultations between the ministries of foreign affairs of Bulgaria and Kuwait were held here. Nearness in the approach and assessments of the two countries on wide range of the discussed questions were ascertained at the consultations.

On the Bulgarian side the delegation was led by Mr Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and on the Kuwaiti side the delegation was led by Mr Sulayman Majid al Shahin, Kuwait's foreign undersecretary.

The two sides stressed the pressing need of undertaking of efficient actions for reduction of nuclear and conventional weapons, the need of strengthening of international security, confidence and cooperation among states.

The two sides expressed concern over the 7 year Iran-Iraqi armed conflict and appealed insistently for termination of the military actions.

They expressed concern over the explosive situation in the Middle East and stressed the necessity of convening of an international conference.

The Kuwaiti foreign undersecretary was received by Mr Georgi Atanasov, chairman of the Council of Ministers of Bulgaria, by Mr Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs, by Mr Khristo Khristov, minister of trade, and by Mr Vasil Tsanov, minister of transport.

The mutual desire for activation of the Bulgaro-Kuwaiti contacts was stressed at all of the meetings.

This morning, before his departure from this country, Mr Sulayman Majid al-Shahin stated before journalists that in all international forums with Kuwait's participation, his country always appeals to all states in the world to cooperate for the halting of nuclear arms race.

Along with all the other peace-loving countries from the third world Kuwait is satisfied and completely supports the peace-loving initiatives set forth by Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, like the initiative for establishing of nuclear-weapon-free zones and the decision for continuation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, stressed the Kuwaiti diplomat.

He pointed out that Kuwait also supports the initiatives set forth by the socialist countries in the frameworks of the U.N., which are directed toward establishing of universal security in the world.

ALEKSANDROV RECEIVES PDRY DEPUTY PREMIER

AU241831 Sofia BTA in English 1746 GMT 24 Sep 86

["Bulgaria and PDR Yemen Broaden Cooperation" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, received today Mr Salih Munassir al-Siyayli, member of the Politburo of the CC of the Yemen Socialist Party, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of the interior of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

The talks centered on the cooperation between the two friendly parties and countries.

Mr S.M. al-Siyayli briefed his host on the work of his country's party and state leadership aimed at continuing upon the course of socialist orientation, the strengthening of the unity of the Yemen Socialist Party and the country.

Dwelling on certain problems of the international situation, the participants in the meeting stressed the significance of the Soviet Union's decision to extend its unilateral moratorium on nuclear testing.

The meeting was attended by Mr Dimitur Stoyanov, alternate member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of the interior of Bulgaria.

EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION ARRIVES IN SOFIA

AU252032 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] At the invitation of the Bulgarian Interparliamentary Group, a delegation of the West European Parliament arrived in our country. The delegation was welcomed at Sofia airport by National Assembly deputies and by other officials.

CSSR PREMIER STROUGAL TO PAY VISIT 'SOON'

AU241717 Sofia BTA in English 1615 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Sofia, September 24 (BTA) -- Mr Lubomir Strougal, prime minister of Czechoslovakia, will pay a friendly working visit to Bulgaria soon at the invitation of Prime Minister Georgi Atanasov.

CSCE AGREEMENT 'PLEDGE FOR PRESERVATION OF PEACE'

AU240759 Sofia BTA in English 2012 GMT 23 Sep 86

["A Pledge for Preservation of Peace" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, September 23 (BTA commentator Liliana Lakova) -- The successful end of the first stage of the Stockholm conference raised new hopes for preservation of peace and strengthening of cooperation in the old continent. The agreement reached in Stockholm -- the first between the East and the West during this decade, is a considerable contribution to the solution of the problem for avertion of the danger from war, a problem which seriously disturbs the wide public.

The final document: result of the almost three-year efforts of the participants in the forum, is a considerable step forward on the road toward universal peace and comprehensive system for international security. The agreements embedded in it

decrease the risk of armed conflict and use of force in Europe and assist the overcoming of the suspicions and mistrust. With this the chief aim of the conference was achieved -- to continue the process of detente, which has started more than ten years ago in Helsinki, through widening of the confidence measures of the Final Act and through laying a sound basis for their implementation in the military sphere.

It has to be pointed out that these measures are not essential only in military aspect. They are politically obligatory and they will be implemented only at adequate forms of verification [as received]. They have embedded in their basis such universal principles as the equal rights, equability and mutuality, equal respect of the rights and interests of the member countries.

The success in Stockholm enriches the content of the European process and creates preconditions for its further development. It shows that the policy of lessening of the tension has large reserves. The reached agreements are a precondition for a successful beginning of the second stage of the conference.

The final document of the Stockholm conference is a result of the political realism and sense for responsibility of the participants in the forum. With quite a lot of efforts settlements by compromise were reached in interest of all European countries and peoples. Decisive was the contribution of the socialist countries which invariably adhered to their principled course toward strengthening of peace and security. The neutral and non-aligned countries made their traditionally constructive contribution in the all-European process. In the search of mutually acceptable solutions actively participated a number of NATO member states.

The People's Republic of Bulgaria -- consistent fighter for peace, security and cooperation, took active part in all sessions of the conference till its successful end. She was author of constructive ideas and proposals, some of which found place in the final document. This serious approach of Bulgaria, and of the rest of the participating countries, the enormous work done by all in Stockholm, the complete commitment of most of the participants to the problems of peace, is the most certain pledge that it can be preserved.

YOUTH DAILY LOOKS AT SINO-SOVIET RELATIONS

AU041241 Sofia NARODNA MLADEZH in Bulgarian 31 Aug 86 p 5

[Vladimir Tsakov commentary: "Moscow and Beijing Along the Road of Normalization"]

[Text] We are getting used to the increasingly frequent announcements about contacts at different levels between high-ranking Soviet and Chinese representatives. A Soviet parliamentary delegation recently visited Beijing. It was announced that "the forthcoming visit to the PRC of Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, will take place next month." There is also rumor about a possible meeting of the two socialist countries' foreign ministers during the forthcoming UN General Assembly session. We could add similar events to this list. This is unnecessary, however, since there is sufficient evidence of an intensification of bilateral relations between the USSR and the PRC. The economic, scientific-technical, and cultural cooperation is acquiring a new meaning and the bilateral relations are assuming a stable, dynamic character based on planning. This process evokes satisfaction and relief among the public in both friendly, neighboring countries, and among the unprejudiced observers. [paragraph continues]

I speak of "unprejudiced" observers because there are politicians in the West who are afraid of the emerging improvement of relations between Moscow and Beijing, considering

this as all but a threat to their own interests, and contemplating what would happen if these relations should be fully normalized, advising Beijing to be careful, and so forth. This, however, is another subject.

We are now talking about the emerging revival in relations between the USSR and the PRC, in which Moscow has played an active role. It has repeatedly and unambiguously expressed its readiness to normalize its relations with Beijing.

Naturally, no one should have any illusions that this is going to be an easy or brief process. The years of alienation and mistrust will continue to constitute a burden and negatively affect bilateral relations. Both sides have declared that the positive changes are only the beginning of the road, and that a great deal of joint work is necessary in order to overcome the deep-rooted obstacles of the past and eliminate the prejudices that have accumulated throughout several decades.

Official Beijing supports the postulates of Comrade Mikhail Gorbachev contained in his Vladivostok speech. Generally speaking, the Beijing leaders have adopted a positive stand on the great issue of our epoch -- disarmament. However, we continue to discover elements of a certain inconsistency in their policy. What do I have in mind in saying this? Responsible Beijing leaders are talking about the "two superpowers" and their equal responsibility for continuing the arms race. It is obvious that since there are no serious arguments against the peaceful Soviet proposals, it is unacceptable to place the USSR and the United States on the same level. Or let us cite another example. Beijing is still unwilling to relinquish the erection of artificial barriers to normalization by posing conditions concerning other states which are allies of the Soviet Union. I am talking about Vietnam, Cambodia, and Afghanistan. We can also go further in this respect. It is not to be excluded that some Chinese politicians may hope to gain benefits from improving relations with Moscow at the expense of other countries. If such designs do exist, then they have no future, because the USSR's international obligations cannot be placed in question. In this context the easiest barrier to be overcome seems to be the first obstacle -- namely the bilateral reduction of troops at the USSR-PRC border. Even more so since Moscow has already expressed this from the highest rostrum.

All this shows that the negotiations for normalization of relations will be a prolonged and sometimes painful process. However, along with this, the process is also stimulating, because it is far more useful and necessary than the lack of negotiations and a stagnation of development in bilateral relations.

We are all aware of the fact that the normalization of relations between the two socialist neighbor countries will exercise a beneficial influence on world peace and security. This applies even more so to the invaluable, positive impact on the traditional, friendly relations between the two peoples. This is why the process of normalization is followed with great interest by friends and allies, as well as by ill-wishers. The present state of Soviet-Chinese relations and the emerging, important manifestations of realism in Beijing policy, as well as the unmistakable and open stand of Moscow encourage us to look ahead to the future. The most likely area in the coming years for the PRC will be to expand and accelerate bilateral trade and economic relations. This trend is expressed by the recently increasing contacts on an authoritative level. However, it is difficult to expect a prompt and wholehearted positive change in Chinese policy. The process of normalization will be long and complex.

The USSR is demonstrating its readiness for a comprehensive development of relations with the PRC both in words and in deeds. The positive opportunities that are emerging should not be missed. Sooner or later a change for the better will be unavoidable, because such a change is an objective need and reality of our time.

COMMITTEE ON AUSTRIA BORDER INCIDENTS MEETS

LD202304 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0000 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Text] Austria -- A session of the Austrian-Czechoslovak commission for investigating incidents on their common border has ended in Vienna. Officials from both countries examined the situation on the border, agreeing that it was good and was contributing to the improvement of Czechoslovak-Austrian relations.

IAEA MEASURES ON NUCLEAR SAFETY WELCOMED

LD252125 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Austria -- Stanislav Havel, chairman of the Czechoslovak Commission for Nuclear Energy, today welcomed at the extraordinary session of the IAEA general conference in Vienna two agreements on furthering international cooperation in increasing nuclear security. He said that Czechoslofakia is ready to sign agreements on exchanging information and on granting help in case of nuclear accidents so that they might come into force immediately after ratification.

The main aim, however, is to guarantee safe production of the Czechoslovak nuclear power stations so that the need for implementing the agreements might never arise. Stanislav Havel also presented a briefing on our program of development of nuclear power engineering, particularly on far-reaching and constantly improving security measures.

He praised the activity of the IAEA in expanding and deepening international cooperation and stepping up nuclear security: He welcomed the program of the agency aimed at nuclear security and confirmed the readiness of Czechoslovakia to take part in the work of the agency in developing a new type of reactor.

CONTINUING REPORTAGE ON SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION

Arrives in Bratislava

LD251213 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presiduim, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party of Belorussia, arrived by air in Bratislava today. The delegation is accompanied by Alois Indra, member of the CPSU Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly. The Soviet deputies paid homage to the heroes of the national liberation and antifascist struggle of the Czechoslovak people at the Square of the Slovak National Uprising, and at Slavin cemetery laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet soldiers who laid down their lives during the liberation of our homeland.

Lenart Attends Meeting

LD260204 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1600 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presidium, candidate of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee, today visited Bratislava.

It was received at Bratislava Castle by Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council, who informed the Soviet deputies about the tasks of the council in implementing the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress. He emphasized the importance of alliance with the Soviet Union for the life interests of our people.

Nikolay Slyunnov spoke highly of the marked economic, social and cultural development of Slovakia, and he described the Soviet strategy of speeding up economic and social development. He also pointed out that it is necessary to replace the outdated methods and forms of Czechoslovak-Soviet economic cooperation with more effective ones. At the close of the meeting, Nikolay Slyunkov presented Viliam Salgovic with a commemorative medal of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Present at the meeting was Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and First Secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. Viliam Salgovic gave a festive lunch in honor of the Soviet parliamentary delegation. In the afternoon the Supreme Soviet delegation left by air for Prague.

Prague Reception

LD260210 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Soviet Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Viktor Lomakin gave a reception in Prague this evening to mark the visit by the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by Nikolay Slyunkov, member of its Presidium, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and first secretary of the Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee. Present at the reception were members of the CPCZ Central Committee presidium; Alois Indra, chairman of the Federal Assembly; Josef Kempny chairman of the Czech National Council; Josef Korcak, premier of the Czech Government; Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the party Central Committee; Zdenek Horeni and Marie Kabrhelova, members of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee; and other representatives of our political and public life.

SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR DISCUSSED

AU191343 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Sep 86 p 1

[CTK report: "On Deepening Cooperation"]

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- On 16 September in Bratislava Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received in Bratislava Leonid Yefremov, member of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission and first secretary of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology. The reception was attended by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; and Rudolf Netik, head of a CPSL Central Committee department. Yuriy Kandalov, USSR consul general in Bratislava, and Nikolay Cheschenko, attache for science and technology at the USSR Embassy to the CSSR, also attended the reception. In a friendly talk they exchanged experience gained from the elaboration of the realization of the resolutions of the 27th CPSU and the 17th CPCZ Congresses in the sphere of scientific-technical development and an accelerated realization of science's results in practice, as well as from the progress of work when fulfilling the tasks arising from the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Up to the Year 2000.

At the same time they assessed the results achieved in bilateral scientific-technical cooperation among research organizations, the activity of the joint international research organizations, as well as the possibilities of further expanding and deepening cooperation in accordance with the adopted program of long-term economic and scientific-technical cooperation between the CSSR and the USSR for the period up to the year 2000. The Soviet guest also was received yesterday by Milan Rusnak, deputy premier of the SSR Government and chairman of the Slovak Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Promotion.

NINE CHARTER-77 LEADERS QUESTIONED BY POLICE

AU221037 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 22 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, Sept 22 (AFP) -- Police have questioned recently nine leaders of the main Czechoslovak dissident movement Charter-77, reliable sources said here Monday. They included Vaclav Benda and Vaclav Maly, two militant Catholic members of Charter-77, who were questioned three times within a 24-hour period, and playwright Vaclav Havel who was questioned twice.

Former Charter-77 spokesman Petr Uhl, the main person accused in a major trial in 1979, was held for six hours by police who confiscated several clandestine Charter pamphlets and documents.

Police also questioned Jan Stern and Anna Sabatova, current Charter official handling press matter, philosopher Ladislav Hajdanek and two other former press officials, Jiri Dienstbier and Hana Marvanova. The questioning was linked to the recent seizure by police of 40 kilos (99 lbs) of documents written by Czechoslovak exiles and smuggled into the country, reliable sources said.

POLICE QUESTION ANTIABORTION PETITION INITIATORS

AU251601 Paris AFP in English 1552 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Prague, Sept 25 (AFP) -- Several people have been questioned by Czech police after a petition was started to protest a plan by Czechoslovak authorities to relax abortion legislation, a Czechoslovak civil rights committee said Thursday. About a dozen people, including several priests, were questioned by police about the petition, the VONS Committee for People Unfairly Accused said.

Roman Catholic sources said the petition, calling for the scrapping of a proposed abortion law to be considered later this year, got 6,776 signatures in the Bohemia and Moravia provinces of the country.

Police questioned Father Kajetan Matusek, the auxiliary bishop of Prague, who is not recognised by Prague authorities, and Father Karel Otcenasek, VONS said. They also detained mother-of-ten, Marie Kaplanova for several hours last Saturday and confiscated 2,600 petition papers from her Prague apartment.

Another leading Catholic, Josef Adamek, 72, a signatory of the Charter 77 human rights movement, was questioned by police at Brno in Moravia, VONS said, adding that petitions and leaflets on abortion were confiscated at his home.

Another petition was organised in March and the Cardinal Primate of Bohemia Monsignor Frantisek Tomasek has written to the authorities expressing concern at the possible liberalising of the country's abortion laws.

FOJTIK ON IDEOLOGY AT BRATISLAVA CONFERENCE

AU180928 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 12 Sep 86 p 2

[CTK/(GC)-attributed report: "The Goal: To Change the People's Thinking"]

[Text] Bratislava CTK/(GC) -- The regional ideological conference in Bratislava and Banska Bystrica were held on 11 September. They appraised the current state and further tasks of the party regional organizations' ideological and political-upbringing work after the 17th CPCZ Congress. The conference of the West Slovak party organization in Bratislava was attended by Jan Fojtik, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium candidate member and secretary.

The report of the West Slovak Regional Committee of the Slovak Communist Party (CPSL) was submitted to the Bratislava conference by Ondrej Saling, CPSL Regional Committee secretary.

Then Comrade Jan Fojtik spoke on topical tasks in ideological work. He stressed that in the current phase, which is concerned with consistently and decisively ensuring the tasks set by the 17th CPCZ Congress for the coming period, the main task in ideological work is to contribute to the maximum toward realizing the strategic line of accelerating the socioeconomic development of our society. He emphasized that this process demands the removal of inertia and of extensive methods in the economy. Both results and experience show that although the creation of resources is on the whole being realized, it is not being realized within the planned structure and with the planned efficiency. It is necessary to achieve changes in both the people's psychology and the economic mechanism, and to eliminate opportunistic practices as well as all searches for alibis and all pragmatic slyness. Our propaganda, he stressed, must help implement a demanding approach to economic tasks. Wherever necessary, our propganda must explain the situation in which we find ourselves in the current phase of the struggle for a turn toward intensification; it must neither belittle things nor dramatize them; it must mobilize people for a creative and responsible search for paths leading to the fulfillment of this year's plan and to the establishment of good foundations for the next year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

To shape the people's correct stands, to help change intentions into deeds, to consolidate the people's conviction that our party's policy is right — these are the tasks which can be fulfilled solely through an organic linkage of ideological work and practice. Comrade Fojtik pointed out that the achievement of a new and higher quality of our socialist society depends on the grasp of the "breakthrough" nature of our times, when socialism is fulfilling a significant mission in the fight against imperialism and for peace and progress in the world. At the same time he stressed that in this work it is important to learn from the Leninist CPSU, and to apply creatively everything that proves the viability of Leninism and leads to new paths of development It is necessary to apply far more resolutely and energetically the Leninist principle of open behavior, of broad provision of information, of direct and lively dialogue with the working people. In ideological work we must orient ourselves particularly on making the people grasp the purpose of our policy and, on the basis of their own thinking, be capable of explaining facts and of correctly orienting themselves in events. Jan Fojtik devoted great attention to problems of the fight for peace and social progress in the world. In this sphere, too, it will be necessary to overcome old thinking and to act in harmony with the demand to respect the reality that the historic clash between socialism and capitalism cannot be resolved by war. He also dealt with the USSR's peace initiatives, with the recent prolongation of the unilateral moratorium on nuclear tests, as well as with other related issues, as they were explained by Mikhail Gorbachev in his recent interview for RUDE PRAVO.

FOJTIK ADDRESSES OSTRAVA IDEOLOGICAL CONFERENCE

LD260457 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 1500 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] An ideological conference took place in Ostrava today to mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Regional Eduard Urx Political College. Jan Jojtik, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, was present. In his speech, he directed attention to the present tasks in realizing the program of the 17th party congress. He concerned himself with questions of social and economic development; he emphasized the need for the intensification of the whole national economy and an increase in the effectiveness of ideological work.

Jan Fojtik pointed out that everywhere many new problems arise which must be solved, and this is only possible with the participation of the workers, the growth of their awareness, and their participation in joint work. He emphasized the duty of the teaching body to make an even more effective contribution to the education of socialist man. Jan Fojtik also spoke about the tasks of propaganda and agitation, about the work of the media, and international problems. He emphasized our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the full support for its peace policy.

BENO SPEAKS AT EAST BOHEMIAN MEETING

LD192038 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 18 Sep 86

[Text] Today's session of the East Bohemian Regional CPCZ Committee in Hradec Kralove discussed the further development and improvement of the party membership base. From the proceedings it emerged that in the recent period the number of members had risen, and the placement of party members in various sectors of the region's public life had improved. In addition, favorable conditions had been created for a further improvement in the effectiveness of political, organizational, ideological and educational party work among the working people.

Mikulas Beno, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, spoke highly of the latest experience of improving party work in the East Bohemian region, and stressed the need to pay continuing attention to a profound and active understanding of the political basis of the resolutions of the third session of the party Central committee aimed at improving the membership base. He outlined the new and more difficult tasks that the party is now tackling in different sectors in order to promote the strategy of speeding up economic and social development. This party work, the quality of its membership base and the activity of party members, party bodies and the party apparatus and party works committees must be the starting point for deep analyses by district committees and primary organizations with a view to raising all spheres of the party's work to the level required by present circumstances, stated Comrade Beno.

HORENI SPEAKS AT RADIO, TV DAY CELEBRATION

LD211935 Prague CTK in English 1734 GMT 21 Sep 86

[Text] Prague Sept 21 (CTK) -- The two-day festival of the Czechoslovak Communist Party paper RUDE PRAVO, highlighting the day of the press, radio and television, culminated in Prague's Julius Fucik park today.

Taking part in addition to tens of thousands of visitors were Communist Party Central Committee officials and journalists.

Member of the party Central Committee Secretariat and Chief Editor of RUDE PRAVO Zdenek Horeni mentioned in his address Mikhail Gorbachev's recent interview for RUDE PRAVO, in which the Soviet party leader called on the USA to continue the search for ways towards a productive dialogue and clearly stated that contacts are valuable not in themselves but in their results. Czechoslovakia, too, identifies itself with this creed and believes in the strength of reason. Zdenek Horeni said inter alia that RUDE PRAVO's circulation has increased and exceeds one million copies during workdays. He also said RUDE PRAVO comes out for observing social justice, attacks those who do not want to give society anything but want to take from it as much as possible, criticizes corruption and abuse of functions, cases of suppression of criticism, and advocated consistent respect for the principles of socialist morale and laws. Part of the festival were cultural programs featuring popular singers and actors, children's programs, a fashion show and discussions with RUDE PRAVO editors.

HRUSKOVIK ATTENDS RAILWAY WORKERS DAY MEETING

LD202303 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 20 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Celebrations to mark CSSR Railway Workers Day in Slovakia began this morning in the House of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Bratislava. The participants at the festive rally welcomed a party and government delegation headed by Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. [passage omitted]

ENERGY SITUATION 'WORSE' THAN IN PAST

AU231223 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 20 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] Prague (Our Correspondent) -- The CSSR Government's Energy Commission held a meeting on 19 September chaired by CSSR Deputy Premier Ladislav Gerle. On the agenda was supplying the national economy with solid fuels, heating gases and oils, electric energy, and motor fuels in the upcoming fourth quarter of the first year of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. It was noted that the situation is worse than it was prior to the past two winters. The commission discussed the results of the checks carried out by the state energy inspectorates of both republics. Even though the results of the checks were better than those carried out in the same period last year, 56.9 percent of the controlled organizations the inspectorates found transgressions against principles of good management and rational utilization of fuels and energy. On the agenda was also the analysis of the situation as regards the propane-butane gas supplies in the Seventh 5-Year Plan and its further development in the current 5-year plan. The meeting also devoted itself to the activity of the working group for nontraditional [netradicni] sources of energy and to the plan of the group's further activity.

WORK AT GABCIKOVO SUSPENDED DUE TO POOR ASPHALT

AU242006 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 22 Sep 86 p 3

[Gustav Capko article: "Taking Steps To Keep Abreast of the Plan"]

[Excerpts] According to treaties and latest accords concluded with the Hungarian People's Republic, the first Danube ships should pass through the locks of the Gabcikovo water system at the beginning of April 1990. Some 2 months later, the first turbine of the Gavcikovo hydroelectrical power station should start generating electricity. The eighth and last turbine of the power station, which will have an aggregate installed capacity of 720 megawatts, ought to start generating electricity at the beginning of March 1992. Experts have calculated that 1 kwh of this electricity, which the Danube will be able to supply for up to 5 hours a day, will not cost more than Kcs 0.03.

The six turbines of the hydroelectric power station in Nagymaros, Hungary, with an installed capacity of 158 megawatts, will start to supply electricity somewhat later. But by the middle of the last decade of this century the builders will have completed all work even there and the hydroelectric power projects will be producing from the harnessed water of the Danube a total of 878 megawatts of electricity, with one-half of this electricity flowing to our grid and the other half to the Hungarian power grid. In every season of the year the dam project will also ensure ample supplies of vital water for the fertile fields of our granary and provide 100-percent protection against flooding for the inhabitants of Zitny Island.

But let us return to the present and take a look at the high dam on the left side of what is going to be the Hrusov-Dunakiliti reservoir, to see what is being done to observe the set construction deadlines at this project, which is mandatory task of the state plan. [passage omitted]

"Although we have accomplished a good deal of honest work in sealing the dam of the reservoir and the walls of the inflow canal with an asphalt-concrete mixture," says Engineer Ludovit Steinhuebel, production inspector of the Bratislava Doprastav company, "we are not satisfied with the results achieved. The reason is the substandard quality asphalt supplied by Slovnaft. That is why work on this section was suspended. We cannot risk the occurrence of a crack in the sealing carpet of the dam as Danube water will exert pressure on it. After all, we know from the not-so-distant past what kind of damage water can cause if there is nothing to 'restrain' it. We must forestall such a thing at any price." [passage omitted]

Experts from the Bratislava Hydrostav company are now engaged in laying foundations for the Gabcikovo hydroelectric power plant at the bottom of a giant, more than 30-meters deep, waterproof bathtub. Last year they laid in its foundations less than one-half of the planned 112,000 cubic meters of concrete. And in the first half of this year they added to this amount only about 100,000 cubic meters, although the annual plan foresses 360,000 cubic meters. In the second half of the year they thus have to lay more than a quarter of a million cubic meters of concrete to make up for the shortfall and 'keep abreast' of the approved timetable. This is also the aim of the initiative of communists and other employees at the building site. Working in two extended, 11-hour shifts, the builders are now trying to eliminate the delay caused by adverse weather, belated deliveries of equipment, and shortage of manpower. Some 300 iron workers and carpenters from Poland are helping out to achieve this.

"We have overcome the shortage of equipment," stresses Engineer Ladislav Tischler, deputy director of the Bratislava Hydrostav company in charge of production. "What matters now is to make the best possible use of it before the end of the year."

To raise initiative, efficiency, and quality at every place of work -- that is primarily the endeavor of the brigades of socialist labor. The only ones who resent this speed are the "greenhouse owners," which is the term used here to denote those who take a greater interest in the price of tomatoes and green peppers at the markets which they supply than in the project itself, those who would like to get paid even for poorly executed work.

The builders' main current concern is to lay an average of 2,500 cubic meters of concrete in the foundations of the Gabcikovo power station before the summer days are over. There is no time to be lost. Navigation will start, and the first of the eight turbines will begin to supply electricity in less than 4 years. And before than, much before the local reservoir is filled with almost 250,000 cubic meters of Danube water, the Gabcikovo stage alone will "devour" the planned amount of 1.4 million cubic meters of concrete, for everything to be as it should be.

FISCHER MEETS WITH UNGA SESSION PRESIDENT

LD251221 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0804 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Excerpt] UN New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The president of the 41st UN General Assembly session, Humayun Rashid Chowdhury, foreign minister of Bangladesh, received GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer for a talk at the UN headquarters in New York on Wednesday. During the meeting the two politicians discussed the agenda of the 41st UN General Assembly session, particularly disarmament questions, which are the focus of the UN General Assembly debate. The two sides agreed on the need for a united approach to the important tasks facing this year's UN General Assembly. The letter from the foreign ministers of the socialist countries to the UN secretary general and the intiatives proposed in it for the creation of a system for peace and international security played a large role in this connection.

Foreign Minister Fischer said that the GDR delegation should always actively support the work of the president and the UN General Assembly in making progress in the fields of disarmament and international cooperation as the strengthening of peace is at stake. [passage omitted]

Meets Counterparts

LD251223 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0829 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] UN/New York, 25 Sep (ADN) -- GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer has continued his meetings on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly in New York. In a meeting with Greek Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the positive results of the visit to the GDR by the Greek president. The ministers had an exchange of views on the main issues facing the UN General Assembly and expressed confidence that solutions will be found that stabilize peace and security in the world and that resolve the vital questions confronting mankind. The two men praised the Stockholm results as encouraging for the CSCE process.

During a talk with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic, relations between the two states were assessed as good and problem-free. The further expansion of relations is proceeding in the spirit of the results of Erich Honecker's visit to Yugoslavia in 1985. Questions concerning the continuation of the CSCE process, particularly with regard to the forthcoming Vienna CSCE follow-up conference, were also discussed.

In a meeting with Indian Foreign Minister Shiv Shankar, the politicians praised relations between the two states and agreed to consistently continue the political dialogue. Shiv Shankar informed him about the results of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit and about the work of the movement for peace and disarmament. Oskar Fischer praised the six-state initiative as an important contribution to the reduction of confrontation and to freeing the world of the danger of a nuclear war.

Oskar Fischer's first meeting with his counterpart, Yusuf bin'Alawi bin 'Abdallah of Oman, was used to exchange views on the possibilities for developing bilateral contacts. Oman's foreign minister pointed out that the GDR has a good reputation in the Arab world since it represents solidarity with the just cause of the Arabs.

The exchange of views between Oskar Fischer and Netherlands Foreign Minister Hans van den Broek concentrated on the work of the 41st UN/General Assembly and the CSCE process.

The two politicians said they are satisfied with the successful conclusion of the Stockholm conference and described this as an expression of the fact that with reason and goodwill, peace-strengthening compromises can be achieved even in a tense international situation.

TISCH HOLDS 'FRANK' TALKS WITH U.S. TRADE UNIONISTS

LD192125 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1343 GMT 19 Sep 86

[Excerpt] Berlin, 19 Sep (ADN) -- A frank talk held by Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the FDGB, with a group of trade unionists from the United States focused on questions of the preservation of peace, the economic and social struggles of the working people, and the defense of trade union rights. Tisch outlined the comprehensive trade union rights in the GDR and the development of the republic after the 11th SED Congress. He explained to the guests from the United States, who are taking part in the 11th World Trade Union Congress, the policy of the main task and its unity of economic and social policy aimed at the welfare of the people, which is being jointly implemented by the party of the working class and the trade unions.

The U.S. trade unionists expressed great approval for the living conditions of the GDR working people. What they experienced and saw in the GDR capital deeply impressed them.

They found that there were no slums or images of destitution in this city. Everyone had work and enough to eat and one could feel the sense of social security. [passage omitted]

CHAIRMAN GASPAR ADDRESSES WTU CONGRESS

AU24061 Budapest NEPSZAVA in Hungarian 18 Sep 86 pp 1-3

[Report on speech by Sandor Gaspar, chairman of the National Council of Trade Unions (SZOT), given at the 11th World Trade Union Congress (WTUC) in Berlin on 17 September: "Telephone report by Our Delegated Colleague -- The Trade Unions Must Give Correct Answers to New Questions in Life -- Sandor Gaspar's address at the 11th WTUC" -- first three paragraphs published in boldface, passages between slantlines in italics]

[Text] On 17 September, the second working day of the WTUC, the conference continued with a debate on the reports. Some 45 speakers expressed their views regarding the questions on the congress agenda. The contributions, on the one hand, deal with trade union activities in the speakers' countries and provide concrete additions to the ideas covered by the reports; on the other hand, they contribute to a more exact analysis and the final conclusions on the main issues, such as peace and disarmament, economic and social demands, the safeguarding of trade union rights, and new aspects in trade union activities.

The working committee sessions have also begun, and they will advance the detailed analysis of each specific question on the agenda.

Sandor Gaspar, chairman of SZOT and head of the Hungarian delegation, spoke at the afternoon session after Bakary Karambe, general secretary of the National Union of Malian Workers.

"Honored congress!
"The trade union movement is experiencing perhaps its most difficult period in its more than a century-old history. All over the world, trade unions are facing new problems and new tasks. Our age is characterized by an unprecedentedly long economic crisis, a race in and for technology, and by increasing and varied contradictions on a global scale. This opens up a new chapter in the history of social and political struggles, and sets new requirements for trade unions," Sandor Gaspar said in opening, and continued: "The basis for political struggles has become greater and of a different character. New forces have entered the struggle against capitalism, but these forces cannot easily fit the previous, traditional framework of struggles. An example of this is the many forms of antiwar movements, the supporters of which often argue among themselves. Environmentalists have become a political factor, but they do not rely on the well-known political and interest representing organizations. There is a growing number of initiatives by citizens with the most diverse aims, and these are setting up their own form of organizations.

"We must realize the changing dimensions of problems and efforts which workers, laborers, and employees are facing.

"/A special kind of representation is required to safeguard the interests/ of several strata of employees, such as those with new skills, women, young people, guest workers, and rather significantly, the masses of unemployed people.

"The trade union movement is struggling with a number of internal problems. No organization can disregard /what losses and what kind of opposition the trade union movement must face/.

"In capitalist countries the economic crisis has shaken the credit-worthy and successful achievements of trade unions. It has been merciless in attacking the well-tested and promising trade union rights. It has shattered the illusion of the welfare society, the hope for changing the nature of capital, and the opportunities of trade unions.

"The citadels of the working class, the bastions of the movement, are changing as a result of the racing technical and technological development. There are more and more people without trade union traditions, and it is difficult to organize them. There is an increasing number of employees working in engineering, as white-collar workers, in services, part-time, and even of those working illegally. Unemployed people and pensioners will mostly leave the trade unions, and young people, who cannot find a job, do not become trade union members either.

"All signs indicate that such a change in the traditional base of the masses has, for the time being, weakened rather than increased the strength of the organization and its ability for action.

"At the same time the membership of trade unions with great traditions, but often with decreasing influence, is demanding protection from the growing burdens of the crisis and of technological development.

"This natural demand provides an incentive for the trade unions to fight, but inevitably forces them into a historically conservative position, restricting the modernization process.

Frontal Attack on the Trade Union Movement [subhead]

"The trade union movement has only begun to face these factors with delay and it was not able to adapt to the new conditions in time. The bourgeoisie has launched its attack. [paragraph continues]

This has been proved beyond doubt by the growing tensions in the world and the increasingly difficult living conditions of working people. The bourgeoisie's offensive is aimed at much more than it was ever before during the class struggles of our modern age. Today not only the welfare achievements and trade union rights are endangered, but much more.

"A frontal attack has been launched against the trade union movement with the astounding explanation that the trade union movement has outlived itself historically and become unnecessary and useless.

"Capitalist governments blame the trade unions for being rigid and hindering progress. They claim that the crisis can only be stopped if the green-light is given to the so-called real processes in the economy and if no obstacles are placed against them by anything or anybody, especially not by trade unions.

"This is the devil's logic, the logic of the bourgeoisie. Translating it to the language of trade unions, it means that /capital should be given a free hand, and the workers should carry all the burdens of the crisis and the burdens of overcoming the crisis/.

"Honored Congress!
"Considering this situation, /serving the workers' cause/ in our time requires more and different actions from the WFTU and its member organizations. The WFTU activity is like that of its organizations, although this is not just the sum total of activities, but can mean something more.

"The WFTU has greater responsibility in respect of itself, its members, and what is happening in the world. It has great responsibility for providing a correct analysis of the present situation and channeling its work in the right direction.

"It has always been the purpose of the WFTU to give orientation to the trade union movement and assist its member organizations to be successful in representing and safeguarding the workers' interests. This demand is now greater than ever, and this must be clear from the documents.

"The impact of the WTUC will depend on our success to remain in this vein when we perfect the texts of documents under debate, consider realistic demands and the views in the debate.

"The congress should assign the newly elected leading bodies the task of precisely defining, while bearing in mind political and social needs, the main struggle and tactical efforts of the WFTU.

"The sessions of the new bodies should be characterized by joint thinking and a substantive debate on our common tasks. The General Council and the Bureau should more than ever become /a creative workshop/ and not a place for declarations.

"The efficiency and the credibility of the WFTU should be increased by our joint effort to respect its character.

"The WFTU is a class organization, a democratic organization, a mass organization, and an independent organization. We call attention to this fact, because in recent years we have -- I could say all of us -- offended against one or another of its principles.

"The WFTU cannot be formed on the image of any one side. The WFTU cannot work on orders. The WFTU must satisfy real demands. It must express the universal interests of workers. Only in this way can we succeed in making the WFTU's message useful for trade unions with different trends and among specific conditons.

"Another requirement of having a successful 11th WTUC is to make the member organizations of the WFTU aware of their responsibilities and increase their activity.

"A special responsibility falls on the trade unions of /socialist countries/ because they have better conditions and greater possibilities.

Increasing the Economic Strength of the Power of the Working Class Is Society's Fundamental Interest [subhead]

"Honored congress!
"Next I would like to talk about these responsibilities as regards Hungarian trade unions. First of all, I would like to mention a few characteristics of our social progress, our achievements, and our problems.

"For 41 years, Hungary has been constructing a new society. This is more difficult than we imagined. It was not easy to say no to the old system. In a bitter struggle, we said yes to the socialist future. We wanted and still want to give a real meaning to our life.

"The nature of power has changed. We have radically changed the conditions of ownership. The total image of society has changed. In Hungary power is in the hands of the working class.

"What does this mean? We can give work to everbody. Everybody has social security. We have an open school system, and I could go on listing the old demands of the working class which have come true.

"This means that /we succeeded in satisfying the basic needs of everybody. No other social system can say this about itself, but the power of the working class must do this, that is the essence of it. In the final analysis, this is what makes the power of the working class indeed become a working class power/.

"We know well that people have realistic needs beyond the basic necessities, and these needs are increasing rapidly. This is natural. What is more, we ourselves have fostered certain illusions which again increased demands.

"However, we cannot yet fulfill all demands, because demands are growing faster than the possibilities to satisfy them.

"We believed that the new society will be capable of anything. There would not be any limits, and by possessing all power, we would simply decide what we desire, and all that we desire would be ours.

"We have endowed society with certain properties it did not as yet possess. We believed and proclaimed the rising sun to be at its zenith, with all the blessings and warmth of the midday sun.

"We believed that the new society could be built in a short time. We have only learned from our own mistakes what the essence of the new society indeed is. /We are constructing a society in which society's aims, order, spirit, and laws must serve the efforts and interest of all people/. It is a process of building socialism and living in it. It is a process that approaches its goal with hard work and on the basis of given historical, social, and human realities.

"In addition to our historical achievements we have our problems as well. We are aware of the fact that we still have a lot of unresolved problems. We are not as yet able to exploit all the opportunities of the new society. [paragraph continues]

"We have not as yet found the method for efficient labor, because we are producing at a high cost. We are using an unnecessary amount of raw materials, energy, and human labor. We are not satisfied with our wage system either, because it does not express the quantity and quality of labor. The spirit of egalitarianism still prevails. We have not as yet been able to set up the system of distribution truly according to the principles of economic needs and of the new society.

"We have gotten rid of old, now useless social and human values. However, we have not as yet been able to replace all of them with something new, something attractive. As a result, we still have a lot of political, moral, and human problems.

"The trade unions are supporting economic efforts. This is a fundamental social and human interest. For us, increasing the economic strength of the power of the working class provides a firm foundation for reducing our problems and satisfying real demands.

"The construction of the new society is a long period which cannot be identified with a particular /period of history/. Therefore, the role of the trade unions up to now has only been a /prehistory/. The social energy inherent in them has only begun to unfold.

"The trade unions were born out of /historical necessity/. They were created by people living on wages and incomes in order to safeguarding and representing their interest.

"This is necessary even in socialist conditions. /Thus, a trade union is an organic part of the new society, having an independent, wide-ranging, and responsible scope of authority. This is good. In Hungary the trade unions share /the power of the working class/, carry out their tasks in this position, and perform an active role in shaping our life. Their work is needed and respected by society, and it is needed and respected by all working people.

The Current Tasks of Interest Representation and Safeguarding the Interests of the Workers. [subhead]

"In the capitalist countries, the trade unions approach problems from a position of opposition. Our position is not like that. Ours cannot be a position of opposition because we represent and safeguard the workers' interests as participants in power.

"One of our most important experiences is that the /trade unions can defend the workers' interests very well and can be very efficient participants in the construction of the socialist society only if they take an independent stand on initiatives/. The condition for this is that we possess suitable qualities and work out a real partnership of cooperation with the government bodies and the economic leaders.

"We are cooperating and arguing. The viewpoints of the trade unions, the government bodies and of the economic leaders often differ one from another. They cannot always be identical. If mutual respect is present on both sides and if there is a desire for cooperation, this facilitates the objective confrontation of positions, the search for a solution, and also the achievement of a compromise in a given case. In spite of all these, we must honestly mention the fact that the trade union proposals, criticism, and their zeal for argument are not always received with exhuberant happiness.

"Our own experiences also prove that representing and safeguarding the workers' interests is the fundamental task of the trade unions under socialist conditions too, but not limitlessly and independently from the realistic possibilities.

"The trade unions represent and express the objective interests of the working class and of the workers. These are interests which do not depend on whether we or anyone else likes them or not, or whether they are adopted anywhere or not. These interests simply exist. They are unavoidable like the weather. They are an integral part of the lives of the working people.

"Our relations to the construction of the new society is determined by the way we deal with these interests. This situation, this mission, and this acceptance and representation of interests are the factors that give the trade unions real power and mass influence. And these factors are the ones that first of all give the trade unions a scope for maneuvering. Our very existence and our social and political independence too derive from the nature, quality, movement, and effects of the interests we represent.

"Esteemed congress!
"Many countries have been recently trying out the various forms of /self-governing/ and their expanding. If we do not creat an illusion concerning it, self-governing can play an important role in the construction of the new society.

"But we can make mistakes here too. There have already been cases of mistakes, like when we introduced new elements in the society's mechanism, elements whose conditions were still not ripe for action. A similar mistake is made when the conditions are already present but we miss the right moment for the introudtion of the new elements.
"We believe that the development of self-management is a long process. However, it is worth dealing already with the preparation and the utilization of certain elements.

"That is the reason why we created the /enterprise councills/ in Hungary. This, however, does not change the fact that the trade unions, as up to now, continue to play a determining role in the construction of the new society and in representing the interests of the employees.

"The future will decide on the additional supporting elements to be gradually introduced into the social and political mechanism in addition to the trade unions. We believe that the trade unions which are gathering all the workers are the most suitable for becoming the pillars of the various elements of self-management, and to organize in this way too, the participation of the people in creating their own destiny.

"Many people are calling us to account in favour of political pluralism as the only measure of democracy, and say lack a multi-party system. There is a single-party system in Hungary. The party is the leading force of society but it puts its efforts, intentions, and concepts to an institutional debate. The party requires the opinion and proposals of the public and mass organizations. The trade unions play a decisive role in this process. Thus, and in this way /the trade union become factors that shape and formulate policy./

"This system can be further developed and perfected but it already represents great power and many values. Our society is not a unipolar one. Only the leading force is one, but it does not rule but rather serves and expresses/ with its entire activity the will of the people./

The atmosphere of confidence must be restored. [Subhead]

"Esteemed Congress!
"Today the world is qualitatively different from what it was 100 or even 50 years ago. We must accept the global relations of our world. These are objective facts.

"We must adjust to mutual dependence and to this global interdependence.

"It is my conviction that the trade unions are sufficiently strong to safeguard and even improve their positions within the national framework and with adequate collaboration internationally too, and to give adequate answers to the challenges of our age. One of the promising signs in this direction is that an increasing number of people in the international trade union movement are beginning to recognize the need for cooperation and unity of action.

"We must first of all restore the atmosphere of confidence. If we could create a more favorable political atmosphere in Europe, this would have a very positive effect on global politics, too.

"Our fundamental interests are urging us to develop our relations with the trade unions of various orientations in Europe. There is a tradition in these relations; unfortunately, however, there has been a halt in this process in recent years.

"I think it can also contribute to improving relations if we talk about our problems honestly on both sides. It would be mutually advantageous if we deepened our cooperation in theoretically understanding our problems. If we started on a joint research activity, we would organize debates on these issues.

"We do not entertain illusions. We do not imagine some sort of perfect and everlasting unity. We must always obtain unity by taking diversity into consideration and not by opposing it.

"Today, when representatives of socialist, conservative, monarchic, and republican governments based on different ideological outlooks are able -- in spite of serious political differences -- to sit around one table and discuss their problems and jointly formulate their tasks, nothing can excuse the inability of the trade unions to do the same, and this is intolerable today. And this would place even the struggle fought within national frameworks on a firmer basis.

"It is not true that the bourgeoisie understands the need for cooperation better than the trade unions. And it is also not true that capital is more international and more solidary than the trade union movement.

"We know that many obstacles have settled in the contacts between various trade unions in the past decades. All of us have made mistakes too because all of us regarded our own concepts as infallible. We are striving to make sure that the remembrance and the common historical responsibility transform this decades-long confrontation into peace and consider it a mistake of the past. We are aware of the fact that this is not easy but we are also aware of the fact that it is increasingly impossible to avoid this.

"Esteemed congress!

"The 20th century has brought many new things and the fastest and greatest change ever in the life of mankind. There are, among these, many extraordinary scientific and technological results previously only dreamed of or even not imagined, achievements that were previously believed to be beyond the power of man and which border on the realm of miracles. But we also had to witness much inhumanity, horror, and modern-day barbarism, too.

"Today, humans are equally served and threatened by tremendous material forces and fantastic technology. Today, in the last decades of our century, we feel daily the threat, the proximity of the spectre of war, and the terrible prospect of the irresponsible human attitude threatening all the treausres and the entire future of mankind.

"Peace is a universal interest. The trade unions have always carried the representation of universal human interests on their banner. [paragraph continues]

"We must be aware of the fact that we have no other choice but to act in shaping our own destiny in all areas of life.

"We must place all our powr, knowledge, will, and desire for peace at the service of the human community because, by this, we serve ourselves, too. Only thus can we build a secure, hopeful, and human future for all, for our children, and for the generations to come"/, Sandor Gaspar said in conclusion.

LORENZ HOLDS TALKS WITH FRENCH COMMUNISTS

LD260545 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1915 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Paris, 25 Sep (ADN) -- The SED and the French Communist Party [PCF] welcome all initiatives, from wherever they may originate, that promote the improvement of the international situation and the return to detente. This was stated by Siegfried Lorenz, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Karl Marx-Stadt Area Executive, and Maxime Gremetz, member of the politburo and secretary of the PCF Central Committee in a conversation on the international situation and the policies of their parties on Thursday in Paris.

The politicians agreed that in view of the sharpened international situation invoked by the most aggressive circles of imperialism, there is no more urgent task than to end the arms race on earth and to prevent its extension into space in order to avert the danger of a nuclear inferno. A broad coalition of all forces of reason and realism had to secure peace and the continued existence of humanity.

The partners in the talks praised the close and trusting relations between the two parties and discussed steps for further shaping cooperation between the area organization of Karl Marx-Stadt of the SED and the Pas-de-Calais federation of the PCF.

Lorenz is staying in France at the invitation of the Pas-de-Calais PCF federation at the head of a SED Central Committee delegation.

SEIBER HOLDS TALKS WITH ITALIAN COMMUNISTS

AU181946 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 86 p 7

[Text] Milan (ADN) -- On the occasion of the UNITA press festival there was a meeting between Alessandro Natta, general secretary of the Italian Communist Party [PCI], and Guenter Sieber, SED Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee International Relations Departments, in Milan on 14 September. Guenter Sieber conveyed fraternal greetings from Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, which were reciprocated just as cordially. The PCI general secretary praised the close solidary cooperation between both parties. There was also a meeting with Giorgio Napolitano, member of the national leadership and the secretariat of the PCI.

The partners in the talk stressed the necessity that all realistically thinking forces should support the prevention of a nuclear war and the safeguarding of peace on a lasting basis. In this connection the joint action of left and democratic forces of Western Europe is of great importance.

They unanimously stressed that in view of the alarming international situation new thinking in the international relations, a new approach to the problems of safeguarding peace for the survival of mankind is indispensible. Political solutions of global and regional conflicts, taking into account the legitimate interests of all sides involved, are urgently necessary.

The partners in the talk praised the comprehensive disarmament proposals of the USSR and the other states of the socialist community. In this connection they stressed the great importance of the USSR decision to again prolong its unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions and expressed the expectation that the bilateral test ban will be agreed upon at a renewed Soviet-American summit. A universal ban of nuclear tests would be a significant step to bringing about a change toward disarmament and trustful cooperation.

ARMY DELEGATION MEETS MEXICAN DEFENSE MINISTER

AU181939 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 15 Sep 86 p 4

[Text] Mexico City (ADN) -- In Mexico City General Juan Arevalo Gardoqui, defense minister of the United Mexican States, received the delegation of the GDR National People's Army to the 176th anniversary of Mexico's independence. The delegation, headed by Lieutenant General Hans-Joachim Wiesner, head of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy, handed over to the Mexican minister a personal message from Army General Heinz Kessler, GDR minister of national defense and SED Central Committee Politburo member, which expresses congratulations on the national day and praises the friendship between the peoples of both countries. In the subsequent cordial talk both sides agreed that it is necessary to help safeguard world peace and to contribute to international detente.

HONECKER GREETS CHILE'S CORVALAN ON BIRTHDAY

AU181300 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 13-14 Sep 86 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings message to Luis Corvalan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Chile, who celebrates his 70th birthday on 13 September.

Dear Comrade Luis Corvalan!

On the occasion of your 70th birthday I convey to you most cordial congratulations and militant greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee as well as on my own behalf.

Our people respect and praise you as an outstanding representative of the international communist movement, as an unswerving fighter for the freedom of the Chilean people, as a true internationalist, and consistent advocate of the national interests of his people, whose communist conviction was not broken by persecution, concentration camp, or exile.

For more than 5 decades your political work has been linked with the revolutionary struggle of the Chilean workers class. With energy and flair and with your entire personality you have contributed to ensuring that the Communist Party of Chile become an influential mass party that is firmly rooted in the people and that occupies a respected place in the national life of Chile.

Your work for the unity of action of the Chilean workers class, and in particular your contribution to bringing about the Unidad Popular as well as the people's government of President Salvador Allende, are not forgotten.

In the years of fascist tyranny your name became a shining symbol of the struggle for democracy and freedom. The powerful actions of Chile's people's masses against the Pinochet dictatorship are inseparably linked with the sacrificial, heroic struggle of the Chilean communists under your leadership.

The communists of our country respect your contribution to developing the firm militant community between the SED and the Communist Party of Chile.

The GDR and the SED will continue to support the courageous struggle of the Chilean antifascists and democrats for a liberal, democratic Chile in firm solidary affinity.

We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Comrade Luis Corvalan, the best of health and creative vigor in your responsible work at the head of the Chilean communists.

With communist greetings E. Honecker SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman.

HONECKER SENDS GREETING TO ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU

AU180726 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 12 Sep 86 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, sent the following telegram to Mengistu Haile-Mariam, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE], chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council [PMAC], and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Socialist Ethiopia:

Dear Comrade Mengistu Haile-Mariam:

The 12th anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian people's revolution is a welcome opportunity for me to convey to you, the WPE Central Committee, the PMAC, and the Ethiopian people most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, and the people of the GDR.

The GDR people accord great appreciation to the successes of friendly socialist Ethiopia in building a new life. Rest assured that we will continue to stand firmly at the side of the Ethiopian people in their dedicated struggle, under the leadership of the WPE, to consolidate and preserve the revolutionary changes against the machinations of the domestic and foreign counterrevolution.

In view of the imperialist course of confrontation and arms buildup, which is threatening peace and the right of each nation to determine its own fate, great efforts to safeguard international security are necessary. The active peace policy of socialist Ethiopia will continue to be supported by the GDR.

I express the conviction that the close friendly relations between our parties, states, and peoples will be further deepened and consolidated in the spirit of the trusting talks that we held last April in Berlin. I wish you, dear Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, further success and well-being for your responsible work.

Erich Honecker
General Secretary of the SED Central Commttee
Chairman of the GDR State Council

ENVOY RECEIVED BY LUXEMBOURG GRAND DUKE

DW251315 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1200 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] The positive development of relations and the constructive dialogue between the GDR and Luxembourg were discussed today in a talk between Grand Duke Jean and Ambassador Ernst Walkowski. The GDR diplomat was received to submit his credentials. He passed on cordial greetings from state council Chairman Erich Honecker, which were returned in the same cordial way. Grand Duke Jean expressed his desire to further develop mutual relations.

COMPARISON OF HONECKER INTERVIEW ON GREEK RELATIONS

AU171329 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 15 September, under the title "Answers of Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, to questions of a group of Greek journalists," carries on pages 5-6 the interview given by Erich Honecker to Greek journalists. The NEUES DEUTSCHLAND report has been compared with the Athens RIZOSPASTIS Greek version published in the 16 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, pages E 1 - E 5, revealing the following variations:

Page E 2, paragraph four, line six reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: free of nuclear theater weapons. We have (supplying "theater" per NEUES DEUTSCHLAND)

Page E 2, same paragraph, from line eleven to paragraph five, last line reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: The GDR proposed in an appeal in April this year to the states of Europe, the United States, and Canada that negotiations toward this end be started between the interested states.

One can see that there are realistic proposals on the table. The political will of all will dictate success. (supplying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version)

Page E 4, paragraph two, lines six and seven read in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: opened. The European treaty system that has been established since then has proved its viability despite all political (supplying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version)

Page E 4, paragraph three, last line to paragraph five, first line reads in NEUES DEUTSCHLAND: and stable borders.

[Question] The recent SPD congress decided the closing of nuclear reactors in the FRG in 10 years. How would you comment on this decision?

[Answer] Any party that takes seriously the political responsibility for its country must face the urgent problems of our days. Undoubtedly the peaceful use of nuclear energy is such a question. For us too nuclear energy is not the last word. But we think that in many countries it is not possible to abandon the peaceful use of nuclear energy on a short-term basis. Therefore, we are intensively participating in deepening the international cooperation in this field. We regard expert conferences of the IAEA in Vienna and its work in international conventions as a way to increase the security of nuclear plants and to master high technologies for the benefit of people.

[Question] A smouldering (supplying NEUES DEUTSCHLAND version)

VARKONYI HOLDS UN TALKS WITH COUNTERPARTS

LD251006 Budapest MTI in English 0917 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] New York, September 25 (MTI) -- Foreign Minister Peter Varkonyi, head of the Hungarian delegation to the 41st session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization, has held talks with the foreign ministers of Algeria, Brazil, Finland, Ireland, Italy and New Zealand.

Peter Varkonyi and Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, foreign minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, discussed timely international and regional issues and possibilities for the development of bilateral relations.

Discussions with Brazilian Foreign Minister Roberto Costa de Abreu Sodre covered the importance of promoting peaceful cooperation among states. The parties took a stand for the intensification of international economic links. They stated that bilateral ties between Hungary and Brazil had recently developed successfully and free of problem, and referred to the large number of as yet untapped opportunities to improve relations in the political, economic, technical, scientific and commercial fields.

On bilateral relations, Peter Varkonyi and his Finnish counterpart Paavo Vayarynen noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-Finnish cooperation was developing in accordance with the aims set at the presidential meeting last May. A survey was made of the activity of European cooperation forums, and views exchanged on the preparations for the Vienna conference scheduled for November.

Peter Varkonyi and Irish Foreign Minister Peter Barry discussed major questions of international life, with special regard to the process of European cooperation and the strengthening of international peace and security. They stated that the April visit of Peter Barry gave a new impetus to the relations of the two countries, and agreed on the need of continued efforts in mutually advantageous areas of cooperation.

The Hungarian foreign minister and his Italian counterpart Giulio Andreotti noted with satisfaction that the outcome of the Stockholm conference was a useful contribution to the preparation of the Vienna follow-up conference and expressed their interest in the advancement of the European cooperation process. The talks reflected the continued intention of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Italy to develop mutually beneficial cooperation and actively support endeavours to safeguard peace and promote the process of detente.

In a meeting with Frank O'Flynn, deputy foreign minister of New Zealand, Peter Varkonyi welcomed the setting up of the South Pacific nuclear-free zone and supported the aspiration of New Zealand to win all nuclear great powers for the agreement. The parties stated with content that the bilateral relations were developing at a fair pace, and agreed that there are several direct possibilities for the expansion of economic and commercial relations on the basis of reciprocal advantages.

MAROTHY, USSR'S SOLOMENTSEV ATTEND TRADE FAIR

LD260333 Budapest MTI in English 1814 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- On Thursday several exhibitors held press conferences at the Budapest International Fair. The programme included some professional consultations, and several business deals were concluded.

The fair was visited by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, Matyas Szuros, secretary of the HSWP CC, and Mikhail Solementsev, member of the Political Committee of the CPSU CC and chairman of the CC's Central Auditing Commission.

Meeting their Hungarian partners, managers of the Soviet Avtoeksport company said that they were maintaining business relations with 260 firms of over 100 countries. The company's annual exports to Hungary account for 1,000 roubles. Under the agreement concluded at the fair Avtoeksport is to supply 500 Lada Samara cars to Hungary next year. Zapchasteksport, another Soviet firm, supplies over 1,000 million roubles worth of spare parts for the cars and motor-cycles sold by Avtoeksport in Hungary annually.

The Hungarian Ministry of Industry held a consultation day entitled "Everyday Electronics". Representatives of the Orion Radio and Electrical works stated that they used even licenses so that their colour tv-sets and VTRS could keep abreast of the makes of foreign rivals. Experts of Videoton said that they strove to develop computer engineering equipment which could be connected to the most advanced computers, for instance to the IBM products.

Assessing experiences in the fair, Henryk Gawronski, commercial counsellor of the Polish Embassy in Budapest, said that the Polish companies mainly exhibited textiles, household appliances, canned fruit and vegetables, and electronic articles this year, and concluded 5 million roubles worth of export deals and 4 million roubles worth of import deals with their Hungarian partners for the next year.

GROSZ ATTENDS RALLY FOR 'BUDAPEST DAYS IN SOFIA'

LD260434 Budapest MTI in English 1926 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 25 (MTI) -- The "Budapest Days in Sofia" started with a political rally and a gala performance on Thursday.

The rally was addressed by Karoly Grosz, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, first secretary of the Budapest Party Committee and head of the Hungarian delegation to the event.

Discussing Hungarian-Bulgarian cooperation Karoly Grosz emphasized the need to pay particular attention to computer engineering, electronics, automatization, robotics, the production of road vehicles and certain chemicals, and the development of bio-technology. In an effort to boost the development of our countries, great resources must be concentrated on joint R&D work, he said.

Karoly Grosz emphasized that Hungary follows with keen attention the transformation and streamlining of the Bulgarian economic managemen system and is willing to study experiences.

Discussing the international activity of HSWP and Hungary's foreign policy Karoly Grosz appreciated the importance of the development of friendship, alliance and comprehensive cooperation with the socialist countries, first of all with the Soviet Union. It is our foreign policy priority to contribute, commensurate with our possibilites, to the reduction of international tension, and the aversion of nuclear war, Karoly Grosz said.

YOUTH RALLY EXPRESSES SOLIDARITY WITH NICARAGUA

LD260421 Budapest MTI in English 1836 25 Sep 86

[Text] Budapest, September 26 (MTI) -- A rally was held in Kazincbarcika on Thursday with almost ten thousand young people expressing solidarity with Nicaragua. The rally was attended by Pedro Hurtado Vega, general leader of the July 19 Sandinist youth union, and Csaba Hamori, member of the HSWP political committee and first secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Communist Youth Union (KISZ)

Addressing the rally, Peter Emod, secretary of the KISZ CC, recalled that last May, at the KISZ congress, the Hungarian youth had undertaken to construct an agricultural vocational school in Nicaragua. Peter Emod added that several million forints have been collected for the purpose, and the first team of builders, are to start work in Nicaragua these days.

In his return address Pedro Hurtado Vega expressed for the solidarity of the Hungarian youth.

POSITIVE INCOME BALANCE FROM TOURISM REPORTED

AU230929 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 20 Sep 86 p 1

[Editorial by Aniko Antal: "Welcoming Guests"]

[Excerpts] There were people who were shocked and others who were dazzled by the news that Hungary also joined the formula 1 car race organizers' list. The reasons for joy and fear were the same: There is no better advertisement than a satisfied tourist -- and there is nothing more difficult to remedy than the situation in which someone remembers his days spent abroad with a bitter taste in his mouth. [passage omitted]

We received 12 million foreign tourists in the first 8 months of the current year, 15 percent mroe than in the same period last year. This is a favorable development, all the more so because tourism has been stagnating in many countries this year, also in the great powers of tourism. The international economic and political atmosphere in 1986 has considerably reduced world tourism. Hungary, however, has been a successful host and has maintained international interest in its tourism facilities. Although the Chernobyl events, the demonstrations that the Austrian border, and the increase in international terrorism curbed the tourist traffic in Hungary too during May-June, the following months of July and August made up for the losses suffered, and thus we are expecting a favorable post-season in tourism. [passage omitted]

As a result of the spreading of various new forms of tourist ventures, market competition has strengthened and the quality of services has also improved.

Taking everything into consideration, there have been better material and organizational conditions this year for the tourist to spend his money in Hungary; better than previously, but still not good enough -- and we must mention this too. [passage omitted]

We are still unable to offer enough and high quality goods to our guests. This is proven by the desire to spend of both socialist and capitalist country tourists -- by international comparison, they spend extremely little on Hungarian tourist services. In 1985, tourists from socialist countries spent an average of 180 forints daily, and tourists from other countries spent an average of 735 forints in Hungary daily. [passage omitted]

The supply of first class, multistar hotel rooms can now he said to be adequate and now we must urge more comfortable accomodation for tourists with less money and who also accept more modest circumstances. We have a huge backlog in this respect. Out of the 52 million nights our socialist guests spent in Hungary last year, they spent only 7 million in hotel rooms, and guests arriving from capitalist countries also spent only about half of the almost 15 million nights in hotel rooms. [passage omitted]

It is true that our ruble income increased by 13 percent and our dollar income increased by 30 percent in the first 7 months of the current year, compared to the same period of last year. It is also true that this increase is derived mostly from the so-called specific expenses, the money spent by a tourist per day. We cannot, however, hide the fact that there is no qualitative change in services behind this favorable state of affairs, a qualitative change that would promise the continuation of this process. [passage omitted]

We must urge the further expansion of our capacities and the further improvement of our services, better organization, mobilization of cost-saving reserves, and a better utilization of the available material assets. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

CHINESE UN DELEGATION VISIT -- A Chinese UN delegation led by Mrs Gong Pusheng, deputy chairman of the Chinese UN Association, spent 3 days in Hungary. The delegation held talks with Mihaly Simai, president of the Hungarian UN Society, and with Ervin Gombos, general secretary, on the gradually increasing relations between the two organization and on the cooperation within the World Federation of UN Societies. Gyula Horn, state secretary for foreign affairs, and Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the Foreign Department of the MSZMP Central Committee, held talks with the delegation. Also present at the talks was Zhu Ankang, ambassador of the PRC in Budapest. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 86 p 6 AU]

CHINESE PATENT TALKS -- A Chinese delegation led by Huang Kunyi, director general of the PRC State Economic Commission's Patent Bureau, held talks with a delegation of the National Inventions Office led by chairman Gyula Pusztai between 27 August and 1 September in Budapest. They informed each other on the patent system of the two countries, the results of the activity of inventions, as well as on the patent information and enterprise trade law activity. They also exchanged views on the current issues of international trade law cooperation. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 2 Sep 86 p 4 AU]

JARUZELSKI GREETS PRC LEADERS FROM PLANE

LD242013 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 24 Sep 86

[Text] Pyongyang, Sept. 24 -- En route from Ulaanbaatar to Pyongyang, Wojciech Jaruzelski sent the following message from aboard his plane to General Secretary of the Chinese Communist Party CC Hu Yaobang and to Chairman of the People's Republic of China Li Xiannian:

"Flying over the territory of the People's Republic of China, I wish to convey to the great, friendly Chinese nation, to the leadership of the People's Republic of China, and to you personally, best wishes of success, further achievements in socialist building and development of People's Republic of China."

ORZECHOWSKI ADDRESSES UN, MEETS COUNTERPART

LD260639 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] During a general debate at the 41st UN General Assembly session, Polish Foreign Affairs Minister Marian Orzechowski delivered a speech. He stated that the United Nations is faced with a dilemma: survival or annihilation and in the face of the threat of total destruction; the primary matter is the renunciation of war. Minister Orzechowski emphasized that for Poland, the leading principle of activity within the United Natons was and continues to be the maintenance of peace and the strengthening of international security. The head of Polish diplomacy spoke in support of the Soviet-U.S. dialogue, which, as he stated, has significance for the whole of mankind. He said that Poland, striving for the development of cooperation with all states, is interested also in the full normalization of relations with the United States and not only in the economic sphere.

Marian Orzechowski met Italian Minister of Foreign Affairs Giulio Andreotti in New York. Bilateral relations were discussed and it was agreed that next year Minister Andreotti will visit Poland.

POLISH-U.S. RELATIONS DISCUSSED IN NEW YORK

LD260352 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] In connection with the participation of Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski in the 41st UN General Assembly session in New York, John Roberts, cochairman of the Polish-U.S Economic Council, gave a lunch, which was attended by many members of the council's executive board and representatives of U.S. companies and banks.

Opinions were exchanged on Polish-U.S. relations in various areas. Problems relating to cooperation were pointed out and restrictions that are being maintained by the U.S. Government and harm being caused by them were emphasized. Possibilities created by the Polish legal system concerning the creation of enterprises with the participation of foreign capital were also discussed.

MIECZYSLAW RAKOWSKI ON AMNESTY, DIALOGUE

AU221144 Vienna Television Service in German 0900 GMT 21 Sep 86

["Oststudio" program discussion in Vienna hosted by Paul Lendvai, head of the Eastern Europe department of the Austrian Radio and Television Service [ORF], with the following participants: Mieczyslaw Rakowski, vice marshal of the Polish Sejm; Neal Ascherson, columnist of The OBSERVER; Gary Lee, THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent in Moscow; and Vladimir Kondratyev, Soviet television correspondent in Bonn -- live]

[Excerpts] [Lendvai] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. Welcome to our "Oststudio" discussion. Today our discussion deals with the topic "East-West spring in autumn" before the CSCE conference, which is to take place in Vienna this time and before a possible Soviet-American summit meeting. [passage omitted] Mr Rakowski, you are known -- far beyond the borders of Poland -- as a close adviser of state and party leader Jaruzelski. I wanted to ask you -- perhaps this sounds cynical or sarcastic -- whether you arranged that just before your arrival here in Vienna, where you are participating in a discussion in the West for the first time in many years, a great, comprehensive amnesty was decided, announced, and implemented in Poland?

[Rakowski] No, I did not arrange that. I knew about the preparations for this measure, but this was done by the government and the party. I must say that it really was a surprise for many people in Poland and also for those who were affected by this amnesty. But I was not the one who arranged it.

[Lendvai] Now, if I am not to continue this talk as a joke, I have to ask whether this was a step taken in view of the Vienna CSCE conference.

[Rakowski] I do not think so. No, no, you know the statements made by Jaruzelski and other politicians in Poland. This amnesty, in my view, has nothing to do with the CSCE conference but is in accordance with Poland's domestic development over the past few years. That means, the domestic development has brought about this situation, this measure. But there is no doubt that the developments in Poland also have an effect on the all-European countries in all different areas. So in this respect one can say that this step was prepared by the domestic developments but is also important for the situation all over Europe. [passage omitted]

[Lendvai] Is it not necessary to achieve a dialogue in Poland in the same way as this is necessary at the all-European level?

[Ascherson] Yes, this is one of the principles of the entire Helsinki process. Peace in one's own country, democracy, understanding, and justice are closely linked with international negotiations and peace. I would say yes to this question.

[Lendvai turning to Rakowski] You wanted to say something?

[Rakowski] Yes, I wanted to say something about this dialogue. I know of the opinion in the West concerning the fact that in Poland a real dialogue must be established. Well, I would like to say that this dialogue is always there in political life and when you read Polish papers or listen to the statements in different places and at different meetings, no one can say that there is no dialogue in Poland. There is not only a dialogue between people who, for instance, think the same as I do but also between people from the Catholic Church, for instance, or from various other camps. I simply do not understand why people always demand that we establish a dialogue. Perhaps they think of a dialogue with Michnik or with Kuron, that is , with the leading opposition members. Well, over the past period these people have become symbols and, according to my assessment as a politician, I can say that I do not see any reason and any possibility for a dialogue with these people, with symbols of the opposition. But in any other respects we have talks, continous talks with various people who are neutral toward our party, my party, and our government or who call themselves opposition members. Dialogue always exists in Poland. And we cannot imagine political life in Poland without dialogue. I repeat, sometimes I get very nervous when I hear that we should start a dialogue -- with whom, after all? [passage omitted]

PRIVATE TRADES ACCUSED OF DISHONESTY

AU181341 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 15 Sep 86 p 4

[E. Kozierkiewicz article: "Struggle Against Crime in Nonsocialized Economy -- Development of Trades and... Dishonesty"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] According to the Militia Bureau for the Struggle Against Economic Crimes, in the first half of this year the militia units prepared over 9,500 charges against some 10,000 persons working in the nonsocialized sector of the economy. The charges were drawn on the assumption that these persons had appropriated public property worth some Z162 million and taken bribes to the tune of Z14 million. These charges comprise almost 7,300 cases of fiscal offenses, including tax evasions to the tune of Z784 million. [all figures in preceding paragraph as published]

Analyses of the preliminary proceedings clearly show that the opportunities for crime are present mainly in the supply of raw materials for private trades and in the services provided by these trades for industries. In almost all sectors of the economy which have contact with the nonsocialized sector, minor and major infringements of the laws continue to occur.

The main feature of criminal activities is to lay hands on the property appropriated in state enterprises by their employees. In other words, these employees steal public property for their private customers. Another frequent ploy practiced by private tradesmen is to buy in socialized units raw and other materials that have been falsely reclassified as inferior or to use these materials and finished goods, allegedly bought for the purpose of further production, as objects for profiteering. And yet another "sin" committeed by dishonest private tradesmen is the corruption of workers in economic units during the sale and distribution of raw and other materials.

Private tradesmen also continue to develop production and services over and above their official targets and to employ nonregistered labor, which means that they simply swindle the treasury by concealing their true profits. The list of dishonest dealings for which some tradesmen are responsible ends with convertible currency offenses, which are committed to provide security for illegally acquired funds.

The experience of the past few years shows that the development of the nonsocialized sector goes hand in hand with increases in crimes and that the so-called green light for legal artisan activities continues to be exploited by some tradesmen to amass fortunes by infringing on the laws in force. This is being made easier for them by the difficulties in the supply of production materials and by the great demand for goods in domestic trade. However, in the end it is all the working people and a large number of honest tradesmen who have to pay for all this.

CATHOLIC WEEKLY DENOUNCES 'ETATISM'

AU231232 Krakow TYGODNIK POWSZECHNY 14 Sep 86 p 8

[Piotr Wierzbicki article: "The Rubber Stamp"]

[Excerpts] The world has begun to turn away from etatism [etatyzm] and to rediscover the worth of individual initiative. A friend of mine who returned from the United States told me that large U.S. firms are troubled by muddle, waste, incompetence, laziness, and dishonestly and that the entire might of Reagan's American is now based on small firms, which continues to support the entire country. As ZYCIE WARSZAWY reported on 25 August, a law on private trades is being worked out in the USSR. The French Government continues to get rid of state enterprises, and in China peasants continue to set up private bus transportation with the help if imported Japanese buses, which make Chinese buses look like contraptions of an epoch long past.

The world continues to turn away from etatism, but etatist and collective views are still very strong. A voivodship daily not so long ago carried a report on a session that roundly condemned the fact that children were sent to "unofficial" summer camps, meaning that such camps were not listed in the central registry of camps. The session claimed that these children lived under conditions "beggaring all norms and principles" and that they had to eat "products whose origin was unknown" (that is, which carried no stamp, but even each tomato should carry one). At the same time, Paris correspondents of the Warsaw dailies pulled out all stops to lament over the horrible fate of the denationalized French enterprises, to bombard Chirac with innumerable arguments that reprivatizing will not pay, and to laud the French state stamps. However, Chirac turned a deaf ear to all that and threw all the stamps into a wastepaper basket.

Why is it that the champions of etatism continue to defend etatist views with such perseverance? A demagogue would say that hey have become besotted, do not know what is going on in the world, and are unable to tell the good from the bad. However, my view is that the champions of etatism defend their views because they know very well what is going on in the world and where their interests lie. What is etatism's force of attraction? Its attraction is the opportunity to suck on the mighty and generous state, which has jobs for the asking. The state is the only contemporary institutiton which it is possible to suck on. [paragraph continues]

Any other institution will always ask you to pay handsomely for letting itself to be sucked on. On the other hand, every state is a Moloch and is unable to control all that over which it would like to exert control. In addition, it always posseses massive amounts of money, which is willingly spends because it has not worked for it. For the large numbers of civil servants, for the state industrialists who want to be paid for production that brings losses, for the state scientists who are attracted by lifetime jobs in unproductive instituties, for the activists who must have permanent official posts, and for the intellectuals who dream about laurel leaves and about the honors accruing from publicizing the products no one has ever seen, the state is an invaluable big milk cow. [passage omitted]

The world is turning away from etatism. [passage omitted] One of the main points of President Reagan's election program was the plan to reduce the number of the officials in the U.S. departments and other federal offices. It was with great elan that Reagan initiated the necessary measures and... and lost the game. There wre no reductions. The U.S. caste of civil servants and clerks proved to have been stronger than the U.S. President's dynamic and determined team.

The world is unable to get rid of the addicts to etatism. But, except perhaps for the United States, the world has less and less money at its disposal to pay for etatist addicts, and this is where all my hopes lie

GOVERNMENT, EPISCOPATE COMMISSION HOLD SESSION

LD232053 Warsaw PAP in English 1941 GMT 23 Sep 86

[Text] Warsaw, Sept 23: The Joint Commission of Representatives of Poland's government and episcopate met here today at its 35th session to discuss current state-church relations with regard to legislative work and plans for constructing churches and other sacral buildings in the years 1986-90.

The meeting got acquainted with the course of this year's pilgrimages and stated a decrease in the number of cases of abusing them for non-religious purposes by some people.

The commission discussed these issues against the broad background of the situation in Poland after the 10th PUWP Congress. It found the recent decision to release people convicted and temporarily arrested for offences against the state and public order in this country as an important step on the road of broadening the national agreement. This move also took into account the episcopate's postulates.

The meeting also discussed possibilities of new legal and institutional forms of public and social activity for the benefit of the nation and social groups, especially those guided by Catholic world outlook.

JERZY URBAN DISCUSSES ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD260126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] What is the state of our economy? We have mentioned the meeting between Government Press Spokesman Jerzy Urban and Polish journalists. Marek Kassa was also present at this meeting.

[Kassa] In connection with the frequent questions concerning Poland's position among her neighbors and in Europe, as far as material potential is concerned, our economic perspectives, our living standards in the future, and Poland's debts, Jerzy Urban said that the most rational answer, based on arguments and figures, to all important questions relating to the material improvement of life, is the socioeconomic plan.

Work on the present 5-year plan is entering its final phase. The main goal of the plan is to create and consolidate the aptitude of the economy toward a balanced and efficient development, and, upon this base, the improvement of society's living conditions. The achievement of this goal demands, first and foremost, a recovery of economic balance, mainly through an increase in productivity. Basic social goals envisage an improvement in the market supply, progress in solving housing problems, a curtailment of inflation, an expansion in health care, a halt to the degradation of the natural environment, an improvement in the base of education and culture and in the policy of shaping incomes according to the criterion of a good day's pay for a good day's work.

Jerzy Urban also announced that work is coming to an end on important legal acts relating to the building industry.

At the beginning of October, the Council of Ministers will examine a draft law amending the housing law [prawo lokalowe]

In answering questions, the spokesman gave information about work being carried out on amending the law on schoolchildren's and students' practical training, so that it may be better organized and bear more fruit.

He said that the winter preparations of the power engineering industry were proceeding according to plan. He assured that coal supplies would be better this year than last, but that the time when this fuel was plentiful is over.

He also commented upon the changes in the renumeration in higher education, which assume a significant raise in the wages of professors and a lower one for academic workers at the beginning of their careers.

Asked about price rises he said that there would not this year be any rises in official prices -- apart from the already announced rise in transport charges.

VARIED ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE TRENDS REPORTED

AU191402 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 15 Sep 86 p 2

["(MT)"-signed article: "The Economy After 8 Months"]

[Text] The Main Statistical Office has released figures that provide a picture of Poland's economic performance during August and the first 8 months of this year. The results that have been obtained make it difficult to form a clear-cut assessment -- there are sectors of the economy in which the persistence of positive trends can be noted but there are also sectors in which, to put it mildly, performance to date does not presage economic successes in the future.

The former category must include agriculture above all. More than 4 million metric tons of grain have been purchased since the commencement of the procurement campaign, that is, an increase of 31 percent compared with last year. The amount of rape procured 91.2 million metric tons) has increased by more than 20 percent. Since the beginning of the year 1,483 thousand metric tons of slaughter cattle have been purchased; this marks an increase of 13.4 percent compared with the same period last year. On the other hand, milk and egg procurement has declined (by 6.2 and 6.7 percent respectively).

Industry has obtained essentially favorable results. Although it is true that output declined by 0.5 percent during August -- that is, compared with the figure for August of last year -- average output for the entire 8-month period is 5.1 percent higher. The execution of Central Annual Plan tasks is proceeding almost on schedule, and productivity has risen by 4.4 percent. However, one development that might give rise to concern is the steady decline in the monthly rate of output gain.

For some months now it has been possible to predict that housing construction plan targets would not be met -- one can now say that this is almost a certainty. In August, 7,200 apartments were available for allocation, that is, 1,400 fewer than in August of last year. During the entire 8-month period 59,300 units were completed and available for use (2,800 fewer than in the same period last year). These figures indicate that barely 43.3 percent of the levels envisaged in the Central Annual Plan have been attained!

The foreign trade situation is even more disquieting. Exports and imports in August of this year were respectively 5.9 and 2.1 percent lower than a year ago. Over the entire 8-month period exports were barely 1.2 percent higher than last year and imports were 4.6 percent higher. However, it should be added that these increases are due entirely to increased trade with socialist countries. The amount of convertible currency flowing into the national purse has declined significantly: exports to the second payments have fallen by 6.2 percent!

It is worth drawing attention to yet another anomaly. Average monthly earnings have grown by about 20 percent during the 8-month period. Bearing in mind the modest increase in productivity (4.4 percent), this means that there is still an insufficiently close link between earning levels and results.

The average monthly pension (exclusing pensions paid to farmers) was 23 percent higher than last year.

ZNAKI CZASU EDITORIAL POLICY EXPLAINED

AU181318 Warsaw PRZEGLAD KATOLICKI in Polish No. 37, 14 Sep 86 pp 1, 3

[Interview given by Andrzej Micewski, chief editor of Paris ZNAKI CZASU, to Slawomir Siwek: "Mystery, Hope, and Meaning of Life" -- date and place not given].

[Excerpts] [passage omitted] [Siwek] You do not want to have to do anything with politics, but everyone regards you as a politician, and some people regard the publication of ZNAKI CZASU as a political step.

[Micewski] Under some conditions -- say, under our conditions -- everything is politics to some extent. Thinking along the lines of the social encyclicals and Christian principles makes it necessary to assume political responsibility. But I am not interested in the politics that amounts to one's formal, apparent, and theatrical participation in it. After all, dummies have no say.

[Siwek] What about ZNAKI CZASU?

[Micewski] Publishing ZNAKI CZASU is something quite different and is probably a response to a definite social situation and requirement. Those who have gotten used to their own monopoly or think that pluralism is only for them regard the publication of our quarterly as a strictly political initiative. Misunderstandings will gradually disappear when people realize that our criticism of certain concepts of Solidarity does not amount to rejecting Solidarity's ideas. The nervous attacks in this connection and attempts to label us nationalistic show that we have put our fingers on the weak spot of those who want to be infallible. Our quarterly professes positive and not polemical and negative ideas; religious, ecclesiastical, and social issues and analyses are the mainstream of our interests, but this does not mean that we will be indifferent to the so far impudent attacks against the Catholic Church. [passage omitted] Misunderstandings have arisen because atempts have been made to include us in the chorus line, whereas we want to be and will be an intellectually independent periodical within the framework of the Catholic principles professed by us.

[Siwek] The article criticizing Solidarity created an uproar. Did this article express opposition against "taboo" issues and against illusions? If so, this opposition was received as something more -- as criticism of certain communities. Accusations were made that ZNAKI CZASU supports such an attitude.

[Micewski] The Catholic Church wants no enemies and fights no one, but does this mean that we should cultivate illusions and preserve "taboos" on certain subjects? I am worried about the inflated tenor of some segments of the Catholic press, a tenor fit for anniversaries and martyrdom. This tenor lacks a cool appraisal of the past and is devoid of dispassionate calculations which are the basis of our hopes for the future. Nations follow their own interests. We should not place any great hoples in the world at large. Zbigniew Brzezinski is quite candid about this subject in his book "The Plan of the Game," in which he tries to induce the West Europeans (sic!) to take care of us because the Americans have some other worries for the moment. We must rely on ourselves without my "taboos," adjurations, and illusions. Neither 5 years ago nor now is there any alternative between [miedzy] parliamentarism and self-government. What remains for us to do is to induce the government to grant greater freedoms and to increase opportunities for independent activities, for gradually democratizing the entire system, and for alternative proposals that cannot objectively be questioned. We must get rid of illusions, without giving up long-term aims. [passage omitted]

The Episcopate and Primate Glemp indulge in no illusions, but continue to appeal for preserving and protecting the nation's spiritual identity. The primate appealed for social peace and then for national agreement. His main task now is to call a spade a spade, that is, to declare what is good and what is bad. Our bishops continue to ask people to pray, but they do not promise miracles. This is the only line with which I am able to identify myself.

[Siwek] There is something of a romanticist in you because you talk about democratization of the system, whereas I would talk only about pluralism as a condition for dialogue. You seem not to believe that national agreement can be accomplished.

[Micewski] I do not know whether anything of the kind is at all possible in a modern pluralistic society. The Catholic Church says that it is with the nation, but what it means is to defend overriding values, spiritual identity, national sovereignty, and man's dignity and freedom. As for daily political matters, we must search for a compromise, a tolerable modus vivendi, social realism by those who govern, and geopolitical realism by the governed. Intellectual uniformity is an anachronism. [passage omitted]

BRIEFS

TRADE ACCORD WITH URUGUAY -- Montevideo, Sept. 24 -- A trade agreement between Poland and Uruguay has been signed here. It is expected that the document will contribute to the increase of bilateral trade exchange and to the expansion of cooperation in the power and food industries, in the railways and fisheries. The agreement was signed by Polish Minister of Foreign Trade Andrzej Wojcik and Minister of Foreign Affairs of Uruguay Enrique Iglesias. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 24 Sep LD]

TRIBOLOGY CONFERENCE -- Warsaw, Sept. 24 -- An international three-day symposium on tribology codenamed "Insycont 86" started today in Krakow, southern Poland. The meeting is attended by several hundred scientists from Poland and guests representating 14 countries, among them Austria, China, Czechoslovakia, India, Yugoslavia, Mexico, the FRG and the Soviet Union. [Text] [Warsaw PAP in English 2100 GMT 24 Sep 86 LD]

POREBSKI ATTENDS ZSMP SESSION -- Developing technical inventions and promoting improvement projects of young people were the main subjects of a plenum of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth (ZSMP) Main Board. Tadeusz Porebski took part in the deliberations. [Text] [Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 24 Sep 86]

FURTHER ON DIZDAREVIC ACTIVITIES IN NEW YORK

Meets Shevardnadze

LD260455 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1938 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, Sep 25 (TANJUG) - Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze today expressed satisfaction with the favourable development of relations between Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union.

During the one-hour talk in New York Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze applauded the successful outcome of the Stockholm conference and stated the hope that the pending CSCE meeting in Viemma will (?also) give positive results.

Dizdarevic and Shevardnadze also discussed subjects on the U.N. General Assembly session agenda. They upheld initiatives aimed at promoting the work and effectiveness of the U.N.

They discussed the situation in Soviet-U.S. relations and other international subjects of mutual interest.

In discussing bilateral relations they particularly focused on economic cooperation.

Delivers Address

LD260806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croation 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- Last year's jubilee session of the General Assembly was the right opportunity to pose the question of what we had done in 40 years in realizing the objectives we had set when creating the United Nations, Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs, said this evening at the beginning of his speech in the General Assembly. We have established jointly, he said, that in these 40 years the world has undergone enormous changes and that progress has been realized in all areas of development of humankind, to which the United Nations has contributed.

Together we also have established that in many things we still fall short of those world aspirations that were expressed in the UN Charter over 40 years ago. We still fall short of the aspirations for a world free for all, for peace which is lasting and safe for everybody, for a world in which difference in development would decrease and everyone's progress would be ensured, for a world without divisions into blocs, for a world in which everyone would remember that we all share both the present and future and that only together can we make them better.

Asking the question what has been done in the year of peace -- which 1986 has been declared -- to bring us closer to peace, Dizdarevic commented that all the dangers, contradictions, and conflicts lasting many years, are still going on and threaten even our very existence. Today, perhaps more than at any other time before, values and achievements we have patiently developed in the struggle for peace, security, and equitable international cooperation are threatened.

Controntation, the arms race, crises, poverty, and enormous delays in the development of a big sector of humankind, attempts to solve global political and economic problems by a few of the most powerful countries, denials and attempts to suppress the emancipation of nations and countries -- all this shows a bitter truth about the world in which we live.

Can we say that this year we have made an enormous step forward toward peace when nothing has been done to at least begin to eliminate the causes of crisis in South Africa, the Near and Middle East, Southeast and southwest Asia, and Central America; and as long as the problems of Cyprus and the unification of Korea remain unsolved with new tensions arising, as well as demonstrations and the use of force, and new threats to peace emerge, such as is the case in the Mediterranean?

The lasting and just solution of these crises, the federal secretary stressed, implies that the policy of fait accompli and the positions acquired through force should be urgently abandoned and occupation troops withdrawn. Also, any intervention and interference in internal affairs, primarily in the realization of the rights of people to self-determination, ndependence, and free development, should stop. Dizdarevic also noticed trends which give hope and stimulus toward new efforts in what has happened in the year of peace.

Representatives of approximately 100 nonaligned countries, he said, have come here from Harare, from a big summit of peace, cooperation, and determination to make a contribution toward detente, disarmament, and overcoming hotbeds of crisis and seeking solutions for development problems. The nonaligned summit drew up a program for the movement's involvement in the struggle for peace and development, adopted clear stands, undertook initiatives, and invited cooperation for solving international problems.

This year, the federal secretary said, the dialogue between the superpowers has continued. In the expectation that it would bring certain results, the world is prepared to give support and contribute toward the success of this dialogue.

commenting that as a result of a deeply rooted lack of trust on both sides and competition between the two sides this dialogue is facing many uncertainties and difficulties, Dizdarevic said that negotiations yield success only if they are oriented toward tackling problems, because, he stressed, this is their task.

The encouraging fact that the federal secretary also sees in the phenomenon, in the year of peace, is a series of proposals and initiatives for halting the arms race, for decreasing and eliminating nuclear of conventional arms.

Also, the encouraging result of the Stockholm conference shows, according to him, the life-giving side of the interests of all European countries in cooperation and overcoming bloc barriers. In the forthcoming Vienna meeting, Dizdarevic sees an opportunity to go on in the same way.

Speaking about the Harare conference, the federal secretary said that nonaligned countries from this meeting had sent an appeal to the superpowers inviting them to undertake urgent measures to prevent the arms race and reach essential agreements in the area of disarmament, including an agreement on preventing the arms race in space, to be reached as soon as possible.

We hope that a new summit between the USSR and the United States will take place and that it will make certain contributions toward detente and disarmament, Dizdarevic said.

Speaking about South Africa, he concluded that today there is no other place in the world where human rights, basic freedoms, and human dignity are being violated as crudely as by the apartheid regime in South Africa and occupied Namibia. The international community has only one choice: We shall either accept the situation in which mass bloodshed is imminent, whose dimensions and ultimate and no one can predict, or without delay we shall use the last remaining peaceful means, sanctions on the basis of Chapter 7 of the UN Charter. The appeal from Harare was sent primarily to those who are still hesitating to join the universal demand for sanctions.

Opposition to sanctions cannot be justified with the concern for the consequences that will hit the black inhabitants of South Africa. For them nothing can be more difficult than the apartheid regime. The peoples of South Africa and Namibia do not demand to be saved from sanctions, but from racial discrimination, lack of rights, and slavery. It is an illusion to think that by opposing sanctions one can preserve the narrow interests of certain countries in the African south.

Speaking about international economic relations, the federal secretary concluded that developing countries are exposed to destructive consequences from factors on which they have almost no influence. One of the most difficult problems hitting them is debt. At the same time, this is one of the most acute political, economic, and financial problems in world dimensions.

Debts have, Dizdarevic said, become an instrument for making enormous profits from developing countries. In objective terms, they maintain and deepen differences in the degree of development. Just in the period 1981-85, developing countries paid approximately $340 billion in interest to developed countries. But even apart from this their total debt has increased by an additional $300 billion.

It is obvious, he commented, that by delaying a real solution, the debt problem is only being exacerbated and it is high time that this question, as a special item, finds itself on the General Assembly agenda.

We are convinced, Dizdarevic said, that it is necessary to start, first of all, from the need to ensure the stable development of debtor countries in order to maximally facilitate the conditions of repaying debts and open up a process of really solving related questions of debt, money, finances, trade, and raw materials.

Returning once again in his speech to the Harare summit, the federal secretary said that it had offered a confirmation that the nonaligned movement remains faithful to its independent orientation, to its original principles and aims, as it oriented itself at the first summit in Belgrade 25 years ago.

In the stands of the Harare summit, the policy of nonalignment once again affirmed itself as a factor of detente and active peaceful coexistence. It has been and remains a force involved in overcoming confrontation and strengthening cooperation. Of course, this policy resolutely opposes any threat to peace, freedom, equality, independence, and free development of all countries not because it wants confrontation, but because it wishes to eliminate from international relations all the causes of confrontation, threats to peace, and free development of all countries.

"The movement aspires toward overcoming bloc and any other world division that leads to confrontation and hinders world progress and relations as a whole.

"The Nonaligned Movement can respect anyone's policy only in view of its content, that is, whether at any particular time and in relation to any particular question, it could make a contribution toward peace, cooperation, equality, a decrease of international tension, disarmament, the free development of all countries, overcoming of differences in development, and cooperation between the North and South. After all, the value of anyone's policy can only be measured through their actions."

Dizdarevic devoted the conclusion of his speech to defending the world organization. "The United Nations," he said, "in the best way expresses one of the highest achievements in the development of international relations -- the equitable participation of all countries in solving all the questions that involve the destiny of the whole world. We must defend and promote this heritage. That is why we find unacceptable the attempts to define the rights of member countries according to how powerful or how rich they are."

"Nor do we close our eyes before the shortcomings of the world organization. We need shared concerned and efforts to eliminate them. We have started it and should continue it. The United Nations came into existence and can survive only as an organization of independent and sovereign countries, which act on an equitable basis in seeking ways for a better world today and for a better tomorrow."

"What has been said so far from this platform strengthens us in the hope that we can and must resolutely face the inheritance of the past and the challenges of the present, and that with responsibility for a joint destiny we can build a future," the Yugoslav federal secretary concluded.

Talks With Counterparts

LD260541 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2114 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] United Nations, September 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic has conferred with a number of ministers and heads of delegations participating in the 41st U.N. General Assembly Session. Dizdarevic has had talks with the foreign minister of Bulgaria - Petur Mladenov, the German Democratic Republic - Dr Oskar Fischer, Algeria - Taleb Ibrahimi and Malta - Dr. Alex Sceberras Trigona, Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Political Department Head Faruq Qaddumi and Deputy Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Kang Sok-chu.

During the meetings, items of the current U.N. General Assembly session agenda were discussed, as well as other international questions of common interest.

During the meeting between Dizdarevic and Mladenov, the talks particularly focused on bilateral relations.

Talks with the representatives of Algeria, Malta and the PLO primarily focused on cooperation among Mediterranean non-aligned countries, as well as preparations for their ministerial meeting. A decision to hold a Mediterranean non-aligned countries' ministerial meeting was adopted at the eighth non-aligned countries' summit in Harare.

AMBASSADOR UPHOLDS IAEA NUCLEAR AGREEMENT

LD260317 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1725 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Vienna, September 25 (TANJUG) -- The texts of international conventions on early warning and international assistance in the event of a nuclear accident, prepared in the (?short) period of five months after the Chernobyl nuclear accident, met with general approval and support in today's debate at the special conference of the U.N. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in Vienna.

The draft conventions are expected to be adopted tomorrow evening, when the conference is schedule to end work.

Urging broader international cooperation in the respective (?area) participants in today's debate, including Yugoslav delegate, Ambassador Milos Krstic, called for the introduction of mandatory international safety standards, personnel training norms, and a standardized system of radiological protection norms, and, in this context, instead on a stronger role for the IAEA.

Yugoslavia upholds the efforts along the line of a legal regulation of the complex problems related to the safety of nuclear installations at the international level, Ambassador Krstic said, and underscored that the IAEA was an irreplaceable instrument of the broadest possible international cooperation in this field.

Yugoslavia urges that the convention on early warning and international assistance in the event of a nuclear accident be applied to all nuclear installations. In this context, the Yugoslav delegate welcomed the statements made in Vienna by the nuclear powers -- the Soviet Union, the United States, China, France and Great Britain -- that they would give warning also about accidents on their military nuclear installations, although this is not defined as an obligation in the draft conventions. Aware that the existing nuclear reactors are in good part connected with the military programmes of nuclear powers, we insist that, in the construction of new generations of nuclear power plants, science contributes to insuring the utmost possible safety in their work, Ambassador Krstic underscored.

The Yugoslav delegate noted that the latest nuclear accidents have understandably caused great concern in Yugoslavia and other countries, specially European. International cooperation in the area of nuclear safety is indispensable, since nuclear safety cannot be insured in one country alone, especially not if a developing one, Ambassador Krstic set out.

GATT DELEGATE URGES ELIMINATING PROTECTIONISM

LD260517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2030 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, September 25 (TANJUG) -- In the forthcoming four-year negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs (GATT) Yugoslavia will primarily urge the elimination of protectionist measures in international trade and insist that the current priviledged position of developing countries in keeping with the GATT principles continue.

The above was stated today in Belgrade by Assistant Yugoslav Foreign Trade Secretary Ranko Radulovic, a member of a delegation at the just finished GATT ministerial conference in Punta del Este in Uruguay.

The GATT conference has opened a new round of talks on the future international trade system which will practically be implemented in the last ten years of this century and the first ten years of the 21st.

Radulovic said that at the Punta del Este conference Yugoslavia, together with other developing countries, opposed that services be regulated by the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs because in this way the position of foreign and home enterprises would be made virtually equal and the development of home services would in fact be restricted. This involves banking, informatics and similar services important to the sovereignty of a country, Radulovic explained.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

Praises Stockholm Results

LD251504 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is satisfied with the successful ending and results of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, said spokesman Aleksandur Stanic during a news conference at the Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat today.

The document adopted in Stockholm demonstrates the readiness and political will of the 35 participating countries to make qualitative progress in building confidence and security in Europe which is a good basis for the second stage of negotiations following the Vienna CSCE meeting. Together with the results of the Vienna meeting and the parallel negotiations on various aspects of disarmament which are being conducted directly by the United States and Soviet Union in Vienna and Geneva, the second stage of the Stockholm conference will open up prospects for the gradual solving of key problems of disarmament in Europe, he added.

During the three years of the Stockholm conference, the European nonaligned and neutral countries again showed that they play a constructive and very important role in seeking the most acceptable solutions for all participating countries, Stanic said.

Urges Big Power Summit

LD251447 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1300 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia is attentively following the developments in relations between the two big powers, since these relations are of great importance for the whole world. It is our belief that the big powers will overcome some of the present hindrances in their relations in view of the progress made so far, Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandur Stanic told a regular press conference here today.

Despite the well-known problems, said Stanic, signs that the dialogue is serious and that the reasons and interests in a super power summit are multiplying, are encouraging. At their eighth summit in Harare early in September, the nonaligned countries appealed to U.S. President Ronald Reagan and Soviet party leader Mikhail Gorbachev to hold a summit meeting.

Discounts Ties With Israel

LD251459 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1306 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 25 (TANJUG) -- "All the reasons which brought about the break of Yugoslav-Israeli diplomatic relations in 1967 still stand," Yugoslav Government spokesman Aleksandur Stanic told a regular press conference here today. Stanic added that there were "no initiatives" for the re-establishment of diplomatic ties between the two countries.

FEC DISCUSSES ECONOMIC STABILIZATION PLANS

LD260529 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1750 GMT 25 Sep 86

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Sep (TANJUG) -- At a session held today presided over by Branko Mikulic, the FEC discussed theses for possible basic directions of changes in the economic system. The theses will be further discussed in the Yugoslav Assembly and in the republican and provincial assemblies, sociopolitical organizations, and associations of the economy, and the solutions will also be examined in work conditions.

The main directions of the measures and policy that are being put forward are directed toward the further affirmation and development of the basic orientations of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the 13th LCY Congress on the further development of social self-management, the role of market criteria, strengthened activity of economic laws, and stimulating a more dynamic economic growth, and a speedier technical and technological development of the country. A coordinated activity of realistic criteria and categories will be ensured in this, which means realistic interest rates, a realistic exchange rate for the dinar, realistic accumulation and depreciation, and so forth.

The proposed changes should contribute toward developing an economic system in which economic subjects would be trained for the continuous expansion of the material basis of their own and overall development. These changes should also make it possible to achieve a wider economic differentiation on the basis of economic criteria in economic activity and success in adjusting to the increasingly severe demands of business activity on the domestic and foreign markets.

It is particularly significant that the changes in the economic system should contribute to a more adequate evaluation of economic resources and potentials of the Yugoslav economy.

The changes will, among other things, include a system of earning and distributing income, accounting, rehabilitation and liquidation of the organizations of associated labor, taxes and contributions, as well as monetary, credit, and banking systems and a system of social control for prices, curbing unloyal competition, and monopolistic positions.

Parallel with these measures, the strategy of technological development, the realization of long-term strategies in transportation, energy, economic relations with foreign countries, the agricultural complex, and so forth, are under consideration.

The council also discussed additional proposed measures for eliminating difficulties in the economy and banks of the SR of Montenegro, SR of Macedonia, and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo.